

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1912
LABOR

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

JUSTICE

UNITY

FRATERNITY

VOLTA

GALVANI

FRANKLIN

EDISON

ROENTGEN

TESLA

AMPERE

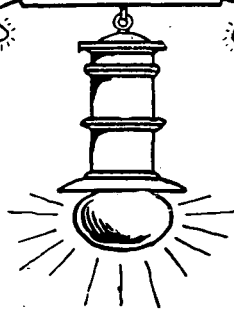
OHM

FARADY

MORSE

BELL

MARCONI



FEBRUARY, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Subscription, 25c per year, in advance.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The tenth of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



INDEX.

Reports of Officers and Organizers	195-199
Our Worker	200
The Seceders in Buffalo	200
Wit the Flavor of Mind	206
EDITORIAL	201-203
Energy Brings Results.	
Hitchcock Speaks Up.	
Remedial Legislation.	
As to Oratory.	
The Struggle of Life	203
Woman Suffrage	203
Socialist Methods vs. Trade Union Methods ..	204-208
Stubborn Postoffice Officials	208
Prison Population in 1910	208
U. S. Government Reduces Wages	208
Senator Borah the Children's Friend	208
Local Union Official Receipts	209-210
Recognizing the Truth	210
Navy Yard Machinists Strike	210
Railway Carmen's Strike	210
Increase for Paper Makers	210
American Federation of Labor News	211-215
Correspondence	216-221
The Crossing Policeman	221
Journeyman Tailors' Successes	221
Milcellaneous	222-234
Local Union Directory	235-240

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 26th, 1906

VOL. XII. No. 3

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1912.

Single Copies, 10 Cents
25c per Year, in advance



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



The Cleveland Situation

After the adjournment of the Convention of the Building Trades Department at Atlanta, Georgia, the Chairman of our Executive Board, H. W. Raven, and myself stopped in Cleveland for the purpose of conferring with our attorneys relative to the Gelb lawsuit. While there we met some of the members of the Executive Board of Local No. 38. One of them asked me the question, whether we were in Cleveland for the purpose of organizing a Local Union at that time, and I informed him we had come to Cleveland on other business and that whenever we decided to form a local in the city of Cleveland that we would not adopt sneaky tactics, but would come before the meeting of Local No. 38 and tell the members that we were in Cleveland for the purpose of forming a Local Union.

In accordance with that promise and in conformity with the policy adopted at the recent meeting of our Executive Board, we came to the city of Cleveland and appeared before the meeting of Local No. 38 on the evening of January the 24th and informed them that we had come there per our promise to inform the local that we were in the city of Cleveland for the purpose of endeavoring to have Local Union No. 38 return to our fold. We submitted the following proposition to Local No. 38 and left it open until after the meeting of the Local Union January 31st.

PROPOSITION.

Officers and Members of Local Union No. 38.

Greeting:

I have been empowered to submit to you the following proposition to-wit:

1st. In the event of the members of Local Union No. 38 again joining forces with our Brotherhood, they will be placed

immediately in benefit to the amount of \$100 in case of death.

2d. All members of Local Union No. 38 that have been in good standing for five continuous years in either organization or in both, will be entitled to transfer their membership into any other local union of the same branch of our trade without examination or difference in initiation fee.

3d. All members of Local No. 38 who have been less than five years in continuous good standing will be given credit for the full length of their good standing.

4th. All members of Local Union No. 38 to be placed in good standing on our books on payment of current per capita tax.

Hoping this will be satisfactory and Local Union No. 38 will be with us once more, I am,

Sincerely,

(Signed) F. J. McNulty,

International President,

Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Affiliated with—

American Federation of Labor,
Building Trades Department,
Metal Trades Department,
Union Label Trades Department,
Railways Department thereof.

In the meantime we made no effort whatsoever to confer with any of the employers of the Electrical Workers of Cleveland. Our reasons for adopting this position was on account of the fact that we had appeared before the Building Trades Council of Cleveland and explained our mission and requested therefrom their assistance in having Local Union No. 38 again become affiliated with our Brotherhood. The Building Trades Council, in accordance with our request, appointed a committee to attend the

meeting of Local Union No. 38 on January the 24th. This committee consisted of Frank Smith, President of the Building Trades Council, James Malley of the Steam Fitters and Frank Kuehne of the Sheet Metal Workers. This committee appeared before the meeting and advised the Local Union to again become affiliated with the bona fide and recognized International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Local Union in its wisdom decided to lay over the consideration of the proposition as submitted by us as quoted above, as well as action on the request made by the committee of the Building Trades Council, above referred to, until their meeting of January 31st.

The agreement of Local No. 38 with the Contractors' Association expires on April 30th, and in the interim of the meetings of January the 24th and January the 31st, we are informed, one Mr. Aubrecht and J. W. Murphy and others entered into an agreement with the Contractors' Association which is as follows:

Contractors' Agreement

**Electrical Workers' Union No. 38,
I. B. E. W.**

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 31st day of January, 1912, by and between all Cleveland Electrical Contractors, herein-after called the parties of the first part, and the members of the I. B. E. W., Local No. 38, parties of the second part, WITNESSETH:

Article 1. This Agreement shall remain in force from May first, 1912, until the first day of May, 1916, and shall cover all work done by the parties of the first part, within a radius of twenty miles from the public square, City of Cleveland. Any new scale for 1916 shall be agreed upon between the parties to this Agreement by March 1st, 1916.

Article 2. Eight hours' labor shall constitute one day's work; all labor over eight hours a day shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half hour's pay for each hour worked, and double time paid for Sundays and legal holidays. All men shall be on their job, working clothes on, and tools unpacked, ready to commence work at the regular hour for starting work, which shall be from 7:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., with one-half hour for lunch. When the men are required to report at the shop, they shall report not later than 7:15 A. M., and be ready to receive orders or supplies. Failure to comply with this article shall result in a reduction from pay for the time lost.

Article 3. The following days shall be considered by both parties as legal holidays: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year.

Article 4. The wages to be paid journeymen from May 1st, 1912, to May 1st, 1913, shall not be less than 57½ cents per hour, and from May 1st, 1913, to May 1st, 1914, shall not be less than 57½ cents per hour, and from May 1st, 1914, to May 1st, 1915, shall not be less than 60 cents per hour, and from May 1st, 1915, to May 1st, 1916, shall not be less than 62½ cents per hour. The wages paid to helpers shall not be less than 25 cents per hour.

Article 5. The help employed by parties of the first part shall be divided into three classes, journeymen, helpers, and apprentices, and the parties of the second part shall furnish one helper for each journeyman during the first two years of this agreement and two helpers for each three journeymen during the second two years of this agreement. The parties of the first part shall have the right to employ one apprentice if employing four men on an average during the year. This apprentice is to be selected by the party of the first part and shall be on probation for a period of one year. At the expiration of this period he may become a member of Local No. 38. If the apprentice first selected by a contractor shall not prove satisfactory he may select other apprentices until satisfied, but he shall not employ more than one apprentice at any one time.

Article 6. If the parties of the second part fail to furnish one helper for each journeyman the parties of the first part shall have the right to employ helpers not members of Local No. 38, and a permit to work shall be granted him by the Business Agent of Local Union No. 38.

Article 7. All car fare other than that required to reach the shop or job, within the limit of the Cleveland Railway System and return to his residence, shall be paid by the parties of the first part, either in cash or car tickets at their option.

All members working on jobs beyond limits of Cleveland Railway System shall take car going to or returning from work which arrives at city limits as near 7:30 A. M. or 4:00 P. M. as car schedule will permit.

Article 8. No party of the second part shall enter into an agreement to perform or do any class of electrical construction work until he has first withdrawn from Local No. 38, I. B. E. W.

If any party of the second part is without employment and should find a job of work to be done, he shall report same to any party of the first part.

Article 9. No contractor or employer of labor shall be allowed to work on any job where other building crafts are employed.

Article 10. No party of the second part holding a maintenance position shall be allowed to do any construction work whatever.

Article 11. The parties of the first part shall have the right to appoint two members of the Examining Board of Local No. 38.

Article 12. The parties of the second part shall receive their pay once each week in cash.

Article 13. No employers of labor for the installation of electric work shall be given any better terms or conditions regarding hours of labor, wages per hour, etc., by parties of the second part than are given to parties of the first part.

Article 14. The members of Local No. 38, parties of the second part, shall provide themselves with a proper equipment of tools as may be needed for the performance of his work.

Article 15. The parties of the first part employing members of Local Union No. 38, parties of the second part, on work outside of Cuyahoga county shall pay the car or railroad fare, and the additional expense for room rent, for unmarried men, but both board and room expense for married men.

Article 16. It is mutually agreed by both parties to this agreement that the parties of the second part shall enforce the articles of this agreement, May 1st, 1912.

Article 17. There shall be a Conference Board consisting of three members of Local No. 38 and three contractors that are parties to this agreement. This Conference Board to meet at least once each month, or on call of their chairman. All complaints by employer or employee or covering labor conditions, must be submitted to the Board in writing. Rules and regulations to govern the Board actions shall be made by the members thereof.

Article 18. It is agreed by both parties to this agreement they are in a large measure responsible to the public and every effort be made for the proper and safe installation of all work, and that it conform to the rules and regulations of all laws governing same.

This agreement was subject to adoption by the Local Union as a whole. The Local Union having no right to reject any one section thereof without rejecting the agreement in its entirety.

At the meeting of Local Union No. 38 on January 31st the proposition as submitted by us was overwhelmingly rejected, and the agreement referred to with the contractors was amended in several particulars, and the Executive Board of Local No. 38 was empowered to sign said agreement with the contractors they being given full power to act, and at the meeting of the contractors and the Executive Board of Local No. 38, held on February 6th, the contractors notified the Local Union that they would not consider any amendments being made to the agreement, it must be adopted just as submitted, or rejected as a whole.

The Executive Board of the Local Union, we are informed, agreed to accept the agreement as above, thereby binding the Local Union to it.

I make this explanation for the information of our membership and to demonstrate to them the fairness of our dealings with the Local Union, in fact to show you how fair our proposition is, President Groves of Local No. 38, at the meeting of the Building Trades Council on February 2d, stated that it was so fair that no fair-minded man could find any fault with it.

The Building Trades Council considered the proposition a fair one as is shown by its unanimous vote to support our organization and the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

It is not our intention to revolutionize conditions in Cleveland, but we are here to stay and have a Local Union to protect the interests of the Electrical Workers of Cleveland.

We have opened an office at 414 Superior building, where anyone looking for us can find us doing business.

We will have more interesting news from Cleveland in the next issue of our Worker.

What Do You Think of This?

The First \$10,000.00 to Corrupt Unionism is Revealed in Chicago Circular.

(Headline taken from Page 829 of the January Scandalizer.)

The writer responsible for this article tries to make it appear that \$10,000.00 was voted to our Brotherhood by Local No. 134 for unlawful use. The best proof that this is absolutely false is the fact that we have not received one penny as yet from Local Union No. 134 for the reason that we did not need it. It

is true that we did ask Local No. 134 to loan the Brotherhood \$10,000.00, same to be used in putting out six additional organizers in the field, and it is also true that Local No. 134 unanimously voted this loan to us. It is also true that Local No. 134 informed us that if \$10,000.00 was not sufficient that there were \$10,000.00 more there that we could have at any time. It is also true that

Local No. 134 informed us that if \$20,000.00 was not sufficient that we could get an additional \$20,000.00 to be used in wiping out secession.

In our experience in the Brotherhood we have yet to know of any sum of money that was used for any purpose contrary to our constitution, and should we find it necessary to accept of the generosity of Local No. 134 there will not be one penny of that money used for

any purposes that could be considered unlawful.

We merely mention this matter in order to hit one of their contemptible lies in the head, as to whether we have received any money from Local No. 134 up to the present writing, February 10th.

We respectfully refer our readers to Brother Andrew Hall, Treasurer of Local No. 134, 50 South State street, Chicago, Ill.

The Magazine of Filth

It is amusing and quite interesting to read the official publication of the Seceders, known to the labor world as the Scandalizer. Men whose only offense has been to differ with the secession leaders in opinions have been placed in the category of crooks, men destitute of honor, conspirators, disruptionists, scabs, etc. There is not one issue of that publication that does not contain attacks upon the character of men who have devoted the best years of their lives to the uplifting of the men and women of labor. Many of the men attacked were in the labor movement before the leaders of the secession movement belonged to one, and we hazard the opinion they will be still in the labor movement respected by the rank and file when those disruptionists have sunk into oblivion and are forgotten by even those they have misled.

Hit a man with a stick or a stone and he will be hurt and perhaps his bones broken, but call him all the names imaginable and none of his bones will be broken, nor will he be hurt. A man in our opinion with an ounce of manhood

in his makeup would not be guilty of writing such scurrilous attacks on his fellowman.

We have often been requested to publish answers to some of the lies published in the Scandalizer, but we have refused to do so, and will continue to refuse in the future as we know of no punishment that would cause us so much suffering than were we placed in the same category as the publishers of the Scandalizer have been placed in by the Trade Unionists of our country. Despite all the attacks and accusations made against our character, we are still doing business in the same old place, have still retained the respect of our membership as well as the respect of the representatives of organized labor that we are compelled to meet from time to time in the discharge of our official duties, and we feel sure that if we treat our fellowman, be he a member or an officer in the labor movement, the same in the future as we have in the past we will still retain that respect, regardless of what the seceders may do or say.

IMPORTANT.

We desire to make our Worker a success. We want to make it an interesting publication, one that our membership will read from cover to cover, therefore we again request the Local Unions to have their Press Secretary send a letter for the Worker each month. Have same in our general office on or before the 10th, as the Worker goes to press on that date.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PITTSBURG.

"Pittsburg Settled." Headline of January Scandalizer. Mr. Oliver Myers and his assistants signed up a non-sympathetic strike agreement with the employers in Pittsburg. The agreement is so sacred that up to the present time they have absolutely refused to let any copies leave their possession. It is unnecessary for us to tell our members that we would not, under any circumstances, allow any of our Local Unions to sign up any agree-

ment that would compel them to withdraw from the Local Building Trades movement. The success our Brotherhood has attained has been largely due to the support we have received from the various building trades and we would indeed be ungrateful to the movement were we to enter into any agreement that would necessitate our deserting other trades now, even though it would be of benefit to us. We will be doing business in Pittsburg when those responsible for the signing of this agreement have sunk into oblivion. The Building Trades of Pittsburg are not going to tolerate the seceders in any way, shape or form.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WORKER.

Subscription price of our Worker is 25 cents per year. Within reach of every member. It is the duty of each member to send in his subscription immediately so that the Worker will be mailed to his home address promptly each month.

Unions Cannot Be Destroyed

Whatever may be the opinion of hostile interests the labor unions cannot be destroyed. The recent revelations in the dynamiting episode must envelop us with pity for the misguided culprits, whose habits of mind or fanaticism led them to the commission of crimes to which they have made confession.

There may also be drawn a lesson that extreme radicalism defeats the very purpose for which it is intended. Violent changes in the existing order of things never comes without an incident loss, in most instances, almost invariably greater than the new order compensates for.

The McNamaras, by temporary frustration of their legitimate plans, assumed that destruction of property was the only avenue open in which to meet the hostile employers. While there are many pathetic stories contained in the pages of labor history of the wanton acts of greedy employers, yet these facts affords no justification for the members of labor organizations to pattern after them.

There is too often engendered in impatient minds the absolute conviction that force is the only available remedy. To the fanatically inclined this appeals with ever increasing intensity. But to the student of human nature and the large affairs of men and their accomplishments, the absence of force is the predominating influence that makes for the greater achievements.

The absence of the brutal exercise of power stood up in the American Federation of Labor is its potency. Its action for years have been directed to the arrival of mutual understandings, rather than the issuing of mandatory edicts. Year after year have the same jurisdictional questions arisen demanding attention, but the same humanitarian spirit has prevailed in attempting adjustment.

Incidentally, it might be pointed out

that those who most loudly proclaim the necessity for drastic action in arriving at the solution of difficult problems, are generally the most rebellious in accepting and complying when drastic action is taken.

It, therefore, ought to be apparent to the careful observer of events that inordinate haste and force are to be tabooed as a general plan of action, and, as a matter of fact, the great body of our unions are governed upon that principle. Because of it the unions grow in numbers and increase in membership.

The unions will live and increase because there is a necessity for their protecting influence, and no matter what panaceas are offered for the eradication of our industrial ills the economic value of the combinations of workmen is all times necessary to conserve that which has been obtained and an engine to further our best interests.

Because a few men misinterpret the mission of organized labor provides no adequate reason why dissolution should follow. It is not a very far cry to the time when labor unions were considered as inimical to the best interest of society. The public mind has completely swung around, save in only a few exceptional instances, and those instances are not taken seriously.

The great membership of the labor movement is the stanchest portion of present day society, and it yields to no other section of society for regard for our institutions and its patriotism to the best interests of the American republic.

The McNamaras do not typify the men of labor—in fact, they are the very antithesis. We render our pity to the misguided men, but the organizations of labor are not responsible for the overt acts of any man or set of men simply because they happen to be members thereof.—Trade Unionist.

ST. LOUIS.

The seceders are very busy sending out fake stories from St. Louis for the purpose of trying to mislead their members. The truth about St. Louis is that the two Building Trades Councils existing there hitherto have joined together under a charter of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and our Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis is seated therein. The Building Trades Council have voted to stand by and support our Local Union, and are doing so as is proven by the fact that they have called the men off several jobs the seceders were employed.

TRIAL OF GEIB SUIT.

At last we have succeeded in getting the date set for the trial of the Geib case, which has been hanging fire so long, due to the tactics employed by the seceders. The date of the trial is set for February 14th, and our Local Unions will be notified just as soon as the decision is rendered. If there is any further delay it will not be our fault as our case is now prepared and has been since the inception of the Geib suit. Our headquarters will be at 414 Superior building, Cleveland, during the trial.

Have YOU subscribed for the Worker?

Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor,
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.

Executive Officers

International President - - F. J. McNulty
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Secretary - - Peter W. Collins
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Vice-President - G. M. Bugniazet
323 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.
International Vice-President - James P. Noonan
Pierik Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
International Vice-President - L. C. Grasser
2158 High St., Oakland, Cal.

International Executive Board

First District - - - G. W. Whitford
566 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Second District - - - F. L. Kelley
211 M St., Boston, Mass.
Third District - - - M. P. Gordon
Union Labor Temple, Pittsburg, Pa.
Fourth District - - - F. E. Dolan
100 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Fifth District - - - Harvey W. Raven
7956 Constance Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District - - - Frank Swor
517 Hemphill St., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Seventh District - - - H. M. Scott
Care Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles, Cal.



OUR WORKER.

We are endeavoring to make the Electrical Worker a success in every way. In order to do so it is as necessary for us to have the co-operation of the members. Each member should send his subscription fee of twenty-five cents to the Secretary immediately, so as to encourage us in our efforts. Each Local Union should see to it that its Press Secretary sends a letter to the editor for publication in

the Worker not later than the 10th inst. of each month. It is our intention to confine the Worker to matters of direct interest to the Organized Electrical Workers of our country. Special articles on interesting subjects will be run from time to time. If you have not already done so, send in your subscription immediately.

THE SECEDERS IN BUFFALO.

"Buffalo agreement is O. K." Headline from the January Scandalizer. A copy of same was published in the January issue of our Worker. Read it over, it speaks for itself. If ever there was an agreement made for the benefit of the contractors, the one made by the seceders in Buffalo has them all skinned a mile. It is an open shop agreement as you will note by referring to Section 10. It's a shift agreement, as you will note by Section 3, in other words their men will have to work any hours the employer determines in the twenty-four. As a sliding scale proposition, it takes the bun, as it has five scales covering journeymen, ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.60, see Section 5. Section 9 is a pippin, as it designates the journeyman wireman shall be a man who has worked not less than four years at the business, and who shall be recommended by his employer, in fact, it is an open shop agreement pure and simple. Whatever advantage the seceders may gain temporarily by signing up such agreements, in our opinion are not worth the sacrifices the Electrical Workers are compelled to make through such agreements as the Buffalo one. Further comment is unnecessary. Just think it over and remember it.

WIT THE FLAVOR OF THE MIND.

When wit is combined with sense and information; when it is softened by benevolence and restrained by principle; when it is in the hands of a man who can use it and despise it—who can be witty and something more than witty—who loves honor, justice, decency, good nature, morality and religion ten thousand times better than wit—wit is then a beautiful and delightful part of our nature. Genuine and innocent wit like this is surely the flavor of the mind. Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food, but God has given us wit, and flavor, and brightness, and laughter, and perfumes, to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his painted steps over the burning mart.—Sidney Smith.



EDITORIAL



ENERGY BRINGS RESULTS.

Well directed efforts always bring returns. Consistent effort comes from good judgment and the returns count in getting results. The man who assumes to do things by thinking of how they can be done fails to realize the logic of how things are done. It is quite necessary, of course, that desire to do should be in conjunction with accomplishment, but it is far more essential to accomplish than to simply desire.

Thus we find that many men get the reputation of being doers while they are merely dreamers. Dreamers are all right in their way but there must be some of the practical in them if they are to be of real service.

The dreamer, of course, has his sphere in life but in the getting of results he is seldom in the van guard.

The real things of life are the things that come by working for them and a great deal of the worth of a thing comes by the working in getting it.

HITCHCOCK SPEAKS UP. Post Master General Hitchcock recently recommended to Congress in his report the acquisition by the government of the telegraph systems.

This is simply in line with what the trade union movement has endorsed for the past 25 years and we hope that within the next few years not only will the telegraph system but the telephone systems will be under government control as they are necessary parts in reality to the postal system and under the Constitution giving Congress the right to acquire post roads they can be acquired by the government.

In fact the government at one time did own the telegraph franchise of one of the large companies and it was only by shrewd politics that this franchise is not now in the hands of the government.

The suggestion, therefore, of the Post Master General is worthy of consideration of the Congress and of the American people for it comes at a time when these questions will receive greater attention than perhaps at any period of our history.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

The Trade Union Movement throughout the country is making a concerted effort for Remedial Legislation and in many instances co-operation is rendered by groups not attached to the Labor Movement.

The interest in legislation relative to compensation laws and the minimum wage is quite general and it could be directed in a very serv-

iceable way in each state of the union by aggressive and persistent effort on the part of the individual workers, especially in the large industrial centers.

Within the next few years one of the great issues that must be acted upon is the subject of the minimum wage, and it is deserving of notice that even today the subject is interesting a great many who in the past have paid little if any attention, to needed legislation of this character.

The Trade Union Movement being a constructive movement and standing for legislation of a constructive character, can accept the aid of these groups not of itself which lend service in the enactment of these desired measures.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that a widespread and deep interest will be encouraged among all people interested in the measures that assist in the amelioration of unfair conditions surrounding the worker.

AS TO ORATORY. There is an old saying that orators are born and not made. This maxim may be taken with a grain of salt.

Real oratory is but the natural expression of the man who has something to say **and says it.**

Treating the subject of oratory as an art is not as valuable to one who would be an orator as the **simple practice** of the art as **frequently as possible.**

The meetings of our organizations and the conventions offer an opportunity for practice by those who are ambitious in this direction. The member in the Local Union meeting who is too timid to arise and start his education even by a few remarks will never become an orator.

Oratory means practice and practice relieves one of timidity and embarrassment.

Of course oratory is something more than simple talk. Talk in itself is of little value unless there is thought behind it. The expression of thought in its clearest sense comes by frequent practice of what is given the high standing term of oratory.

Eloquence, which is associated with oratory is simply sincerity in the expression of thought. Sincerity is perhaps the greatest factor in the success of the orator and no man can interest another or others in his cause unless **he is interested in it himself.**

Eloquence is therefore but the means by which a sincere man emphasizes the truth and logic of his cause **and drives it home** with a telling force.

Common sense is perhaps the best guide in the development of the orator and while one may make a seeming success without it, yet this kind of success is of little value and it does mighty poor service.

The real orator therefore to succeed, must be a man of good judgment, sincere and capable of having something to say and saying it.

Mere talk simply for the pleasure of hearing one self, wears on the nerves. Even in practice mere talk should not be indulged in. There must be serious thought behind talk.

We can invariably judge rightly the orator by his oratory and the character of the man can to a degree, be judged in the same way.

Real oratory is a tremendous force for progress. Poor oratory is a nerve racker.

Comments on oratory and orators is rather a precarious thing to do for there are many **would be orators** who cannot dissassociate ego from oratory. They are liable to take offense and feel something personal is intended.

We don't feel capable of diagnosing each individual case but we are rather inclined to believe that a general rule in measuring the standard of oratory and orators in the direction mentioned above would apply.

Local Union No. 6 has reinstated and is now in good standing with the Brotherhood. Local No. 69 of Dallas, Texas, has also reinstated. Also No. 136 of Birmingham. The majority of old No. 1 of St. Louis is now with the affiliated Brotherhood.

THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE.

Is a man very wrong for being, after all, only a man? Which is the most reasonable, and does his duty best, he who stands aloof from the struggle of life, calmly contemplating it, or he who descends to the ground and takes his part in the contest? "That philosopher," Penn said, "had held a great place amongst the leaders of the world, and enjoyed to the full what it had to give of rank and riches, renown and pleasure, who came, weary-hearted, out of it, and said that all was vanity and vexation of spirit." Many a teacher of those whom we reverence, and who steps out of his carriage up to his carved cathedral place, shakes his lawn ruffles over the velvet cushion, and cries out that the whole struggle is an accursed one, and the works of the world are evil. Many a conscience-stricken mystic flies from it altogether, and shuts himself out from it within convent walls (real or spiritual), whence he can only look up to the sky and contemplate the heaven out of which there is no rest, and no good.

But the earth, where our feet are, is the work of the same Power as the immeasurable blue yonder, in which the future lies into which we would peer. Who ordered toil as the condition of life and weariness, ordered sickness, or poverty, failure, success—to this

man a foremost place, to the other a nameless struggle with the crowd—to that a shameful fall, or paralyzed limb, or sudden accident—to each some work upon the ground he stands on, until he is laid beneath it. While they were talking the dawn came shining through the windows of the room, and Penn threw them open to receive the fresh morning air. "Look, George," said he; "look and see the sun rise; he sees the laborer on his way to a field; the work girl plying her poor needle; the lawyer at his desk, perhaps; the beauty smiling asleep upon her pillow of down; or the jaded reveler reeling to bed; or the fevered patient tossing on it; or the doctor watching by it, over the throes of the mother for the child that is to be born into the world—to be born to take his part in the suffering and struggling, the tears and laughter, the crime, remorse, love, folly, sorrow, rest."—Thackeray.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

When the vote is cast for the next presidential candidates four states will vote whether they will extend the right of suffrage to women. Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin and Kansas will submit this question to the people. In all these states there is reported to be a favorable sentiment existing toward the extension of the ballot.

Socialist Methods vs. Trade-Union Methods

Acting as they have done in every other crisis of union labor, the Socialists have employed the McNamara incident, with its denouement, simply for the purpose of partisan propaganda. As usual, they have principally used it as a basis for renewed clamor against Samuel Gompers, as representing what they denounce as "rank conservatism." George R. Lunn, Socialist mayor of Schenectady, declared himself thus: "It means the end of the American Federation of Labor, or, at any rate, a complete revolution within the organization, and the Waterloo of Gompers." The Literary Digest has this: "John Spargo, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, denounces Gompers and other union leaders as 'men whose teachings inevitably lead to the kind of thing to which the McNamaras have confessed, however clean their own hands may be from crime.'" The Digest article continues:

"'Violence,' says A. M. Simons, editor of the Coming Nation (Socialist), 'is a logical result of an attempt to wage the class struggle without the ballot.' Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason (Socialist), asserts that 'had the McNamara brothers understood the philosophy of Socialism they would never have resorted to deeds of violence in the hope of benefitting the oppressed poor.'"

In accordance with the Socialist program, the Chicago Daily Socialist, gave prominence to the following by Allen Cook:

"The working class must tear themselves away from the fake leaders who are betraying them into the hands of their enemies. Gompers and Mitchell and other fake leaders advise them to vote for capitalism and then raise a great 'hue and cry' when capitalism starts to carry out its program. These fake leaders coax and drive the working people into the shambles and then pretend to pity them while they are being slaughtered. The worst enemies that the working class have in America are the fake labor leaders and the fake labor papers which shout unionism from the rooftops and then advise the working men to vote a scab, capitalistic ticket. Many of these fake leaders receive pay from capitalistic sources. Some of them have been members and are now members of the Civic Federation, organized by J. Pierpont Morgan, Belmont and Mark Hanna for the purpose of destroying the labor unions. Some of these fake labor leaders are supported by money received from capitalistic sources. These fake

labor leaders and papers advise the working people to lick the hand that smites them and to fondle at the foot that stamps them into the earth."

Eugene V. Debs, in the January International Socialist Review, in "The McNamara Case and the Labor Movement," thus responds to a tip as to the tactics to be adopted by the Socialists in their comments on the dynamiting incident:

"Admitting that the McNamaras are guilty of all they are charged with in the way of dynamiting buildings and bridges, their acts are the logical outcome of the impotency and hopelessness of the craft form of unionism, typified by Samuel Gompers and his official associates in the American Federation of Labor, and of which the condemned men are faithful disciples and loyal devotees."

Yet Mr. Debs has this passage in the same article:

"Under the ethical code of capitalism the slaying of workmen who resist capitalism is not murder, and as a workingman I absolutely refuse to condemn men as murderers under the moral code of the capitalist class for fighting according to their light on the side of the working class. If the McNamara brothers had been corporation detectives and had shot dead twenty-one inoffensive union pickets, instead of placing dynamite under the Los Angeles Times, they would have been protected by the law and hailed by admiring capitalists as heroes."

Mr. Debs' declaration in regard to the McNamaras suggests a substantial agreement of his views, at times, with those of William D. Haywood. A few weeks ago, in Cooper Union, New York, Haywood, now an organizer of the Socialist Industrial Workers of the World, declared, in a speech:

"Can you wonder that I despise the law? I understand the class struggle. I am not a law-abiding citizen. More than that, I do not believe you here ought to be law-abiding citizens. The McNamara boys, who went to San Quentin out of Los Angeles, know what the class struggle means. They knew and for that reason my heart is with them."

And again I repeat, I am with the McNamaras and always will be. Let us Socialists be frank. We want to overthrow the capitalist system, and establish in its place an industrial democracy. Why then say we are law-abiding? I believe in coercion. Workingmen know no country. There are no foreigners among the workers, except one kind only. These lone foreigners are the capitalists, and they ride us harder and

harder every year. Socialism means we will have them off our backs, and our industrial organization should be a fine, defensive fighting machine. Better no organization of any kind than one that makes contracts to lie dead for a year or three years, and be out of the struggle. You know if we had this organization we could protect our lives at work, shorten our hours, and finally declare a general lockout, backed up by armed warfare against the capitalists. Try it, fellow-workers. You have only your chains to lose and a world to gain."

The same line of thought is more than hinted at in the following quotations, taken from the front page of the New York Call, one of the leading Socialist dailies, in which it is urged that black as is the charge against the McNamaras, it is "a blacker, fouler, more horrible charge against the system that produced them." To quote:

"The confession of the McNamaras is the most dramatic and appalling arraignment of capital that could possibly have come, both as to crimes involved and as to methods used in obtaining the admission."

"It is a foul, black charge against them, but a blacker, fouler, more horrible charge against the system that produced them."

"It is a terrible thing that men with such a sacred cause should have attempted to use the weapons of capitalism. Though thousands on thousands of workers yearly go to their death through the criminal recklessness of the employers, nothing is to be gained by blind, insane attempts to mete punishments for the wholesale crimes committed."

"There need be no reservation in dealing with this question."

"Capitalism breeds murder, and here is murder bred of capitalism."

"Capitalism has not only killed members of the working class, but it has done its best to turn others into murderers."

"Here is the result."

"And it is a new indictment of present society."

Victor Berger, in a signed article, "Should be Prepared to Fight for Liberty at All Hazards," in the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald, July 31, 1909 (which was copied in the Chicago Daily Socialist, August 31, 1909), thus gave the world his views as to violent revolutionary methods:

"No one will claim that I am given to the reciting of 'revolutionary' phrases. On the contrary, I am known to be a 'constructive' Socialist. However, in view of the plutocratic law-making of present day, it is easy to predict that

the safety and hope of this country will finally lie in one direction only—that of a violent and bloody revolution. Therefore, I say, each of the 500,000 Socialist voters, and of the two million workingmen who instinctively incline our way, should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets if necessary. This may look like a startling statement. Yet I can see nothing else for the American masses today. The working class of this country is being pushed hopelessly downward. We must resist as long as resistance is possible."

Besides, there is now no hope for any protection for the working class in this country. Protection for the plutocrat the exploiter and big thief—is the watchword in Washington, D. C., and in every legislature and court of record in the United States. Our United States senators of the Aldrich and Lodge type, honestly believe that the American people, and particularly the working class, are existing solely for the purpose of being exploited by our ruling class. Exploited once as producers by creating surplus values for their masters who now the production, then exploited again as consumers, by paying as much as possible to their masters who own the distribution. Now, I deny that dealing with a blind and greedy plutocratic class as we are dealing in this country, the outcome can never be peaceable or that any reasonable change can ever be brought about by the ballot in the end. I predict that a large part of the capitalist class will be wiped out for much smaller things than the settling of the great social question. That before any settlement is possible, most of the plutocratic class, together with the politicians, will have to disappear as completely as the feudal lords and their retinue disappeared during the French revolution. That can not be done by the ballot, or by only the ballot. The ballot may not count for much in a pinch. And in order to be prepared for all emergencies, Socialists and workingmen should make it their duty to have rifles and the necessary rounds of ammunition at their homes, and be prepared to back up their ballots with their bullets if necessary."

Nor need we quote the expressions within the recent years as to the attitude of Socialists regarding violence. During the Socialist Congress at The Hague in 1872, Karl Marx said:

"In most countries in Europe violence must be the lever of our social reform. We must finally have recourse to violence in order to establish the rule of

labor. The revolution must be universal."

But to return to more recent Socialist utterances from one of which I shall quote. The Socialist Call, of New York, December 5, 1911, published an editorial covering nearly the entire page, under the caption, "The Silencing of Samuel." I shall quote a few choice morsels:

"It is true that the policy he (Gompers) championed—despite his repudiation of violence—ultimately and inevitably generates the McNamara type in the ranks of organized labor.

"It is true that Mr. Gompers advocated peaceful measures, but at the same time he championed a policy that in the last extremity made peaceful methods impossible.

"It can not be explained by your (Gompers) ludicrous theory that the dynamiters were 'crazy.' That at once invites the retort that the policy laid down for them by organized labor—your policy—was unworkable, and drove them crazy—that such lunacy is contagious.

"And even if you (Gompers) were the latter (a martyr), the sacrifice is in vain, for you can not prevent your tormentors from using this incident to practically destroy the unions."

Reader, do you observe the declaration, the expressed belief, the hidden wish, that labor's enemies will practically "destroy the unions?"

And now, this additional sentence from the same editorial in The Call:

"You (Gompers) may rest assured that your policy will from time to time produce such exponents of 'principle' as the McNamaras, despite your feeble assurance that organized labor is not responsible for them."

Read the utterances of Kirby, Parry, Post, Burns, Drew, and the rest of their ilk; read the attacks of the worst enemies in the capitalist press, and compare the identity with Socialist thought and language.

In the foregoing hodge-podge of Socialistic rant, whether the leaders of Socialism are in one breath calling for blood or in another washing their hands of it, the one thought usually sure to come out is that the policies of American trade unionism are utterly misleading and ruinous to labor and that the source of these policies is Gompersism. This cry comes from the Socialists, as we have said, on every occasion when they find an opportunity to get in a blow at the unions. Some of the Socialist leaders are members of trade unions, but in no instance are they trade unionists. They are fanatical, and therefore unscrupulous Socialistic vote-hunters. They are trying to supplant the trade union movement by a mass voting machine. As results of

their manifold attempts to attain this purpose, they can sum up a few discreditable points of disgraceful success in a total failure. They have, to wit, found themselves simultaneously with Otis, Kirby, Post & Co. attacking trade unionism and knifing its officials; they have, to some extent, as tumultuously self-professed "labor men," confused the public mind with respect to labor's real policies and demands; they have, on the occasion of several large strikes, especially among unskilled or unorganized wage workers, substituted irreconcilable class hostility toward employers for the trade union sentiment that supports efforts to reach agreement in practical matters of hours, wages, and conditions, which might be arranged between the two sides of the labor market in the occupation or industry immediately interested. And yet, with all their frothy and fiery propaganda, their party—or parties—are continually in a state of internal disturbance and dissension and their leaders lost in fifty-seven varieties of utopian dreams. All told, the net effect of their wish and their ceaseless endeavors to tear the trade unionism of this country to pieces is seen in the fact that the membership in the American trade unions has increased hundreds of thousands every year. Since the McNamara confessions there has not been the slightest defection from the ranks of the unions.

All the errors and faults of trade unionism in the eyes of Socialists fall within the limits of a single crime. That crime is that the American Federation of Labor refuses to become the tail to the Socialistic kite. The Socialist leaders know full well that there is no truth otherwise in their arraignment of the trade union movement and of trade union officials. They know that in trade unionism there is positively no "Gompersism," no fatuous conservatism that refuses consideration to radical ideas, no entangling alliance with capitalism, no respect for the unearned wealth of plutocracy, no thought of putting on the brakes against progressive thought, no compromise with the spirit that is blind to the advances of the times toward economic justice, no "chloroforming" of any thought or sentiment that points to a speedy evolution of society—aye, even on upward to the millennium.

I repeat: There is no "Gompersism" in the American Federation of Labor. The organization has a policy regarding all political parties, including the Socialist party—or parties. That policy was enforced, after full discussion, at the Detroit convention in 1889, when Socialist politicians, not trade unionists, presented credentials from Socialist sec-

tions, not from trade unions. These credentials the Federation refused to accept and the bearers were not seated. Since that day the Socialist program has included attacks on myself for voicing the ruling of the convention and on the "pure and simple" unionism that would not pass over to Socialism. As the New York Call (December 30, 1911) expresses the case, speaking of the president of the American Federation of Labor:

"We Socialists have never pretended either friendship or admiration for Mr. Gompers and have consistently opposed his policies, and though at times we may have been harsh and acrid in our treatment of him, we have at least been open and candid so that none could mistake our meaning. We want Socialist policies substituted for his—the recognition of the class struggle, the shifting of the battle-ground largely to the political field, the denial of harmony between labor and capital, and the recognition of the fact by labor that there is for it only one side to the industrial problem, to wit, its own."

There is the root of the trouble! Trade unionists refuse "to shift the ground largely to the political field"—that is, the partisan political field in the sense employed by the Call. National unions of labor in America, prior to the formation of the American Federation of Labor, made that shift, charmed with the voice of political sirens, and wrecked their craft on the Lorelei rocks of dissension. They disintegrated. Their wreckage forms a warning to the present day.

Nevertheless, a hospitality, which Republican and Democratic unionists have criticised, has ever been extended to Socialist preachments and exhorters in the mass-meetings of unionists and in the labor press. The masses among the Socialists have been recognized as emotional idealists, even while their ideas have been rejected. Their sentimental pleas for labor have touched the hearts of laboring men whose minds remained unconvinced by the arguments contained in the pleas. Union labor has on occasions given Socialist local tickets its support as against the old parties, but by way of protest against corruption or machine politics, rather than under conviction of Socialist doctrines.

The problem of labor politics lies in doing the possible things that may justly free the masses from any of the burdens under which they labor and which are consequent upon the present iniquities of society. To the practical propositions of the Socialists toward that end, union labor ever gives due consideration. To the eventual form of society for which Socialists allege they yearn, however,

trade unionists in general find themselves unable to give support, since, as a matter of fact, that form has for forty years been steadily undergoing the changes of dissolving views.

The "conservatism" of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, is no more than the holding fast to that which has proved to be good, within the limits of trade union operation, during the vicissitudes of labor organization in its various forms in this country for more than a century. The masses of wage-workers in the different occupations have found their way to agreement in united action for certain immediate economic aims, the first of them being accomplished through acts bearing directly on the labor market. The beneficial results thus attained are too highly prized to be risked in the political ventures of a crude utopianism.

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor, never in my life, have I ever said or hinted that there was or could be "harmony between labor and capital." I challenge the Call or any other Socialist mouthpiece to point to one utterance showing the contrary. Acting upon the theory that a lie repeated often enough some will believe that it is true, Socialists have for years asserted that the trade unionists, and I particularly, have declared that there exists, or should exist, "harmony between capital and labor."

The trade unionists have never set up as a social goal the sort of "harmony between labor and capital" that is decried by the Socialists. It is but a man of straw contrived by the Socialists as a target. No man who pretends to be a leader of public opinion today advocates harmony between privilege and privation, legalized robbery and honest citizenship, swollen fortunes and scant wages. No trade union leader finds fault with just social discontent. The scheme of "industrial peace" which has its advocates signifies no more than the fact that it is better for employer and employed to confer and deal under conditions of the least friction in the labor market and in the field of immediately practical betterment for the industrial wage-earners. In that pursuit no union man need give up the least of his radical sentiments, or the highest aspirations for industrial disenfranchisement and social justice.

Surveying today the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor in the light of the history of the organized labor movements of this country, I declare that our grand organization is staunch and true, and moreover safe, on the way to greater expansion than ever. The McNamara case was but

an episode, standing apart from our Federation's teachings or practices. There is no consequent breach in the forces of organized labor. The fiasco in the promotion of an outcry against labor's officials is already apparent. There is to

be no halt in the advance of trade unionism. Its mission can not fail. The American wage-workers in the main are men of truth, honor, courage, and discretion. The movement is in their hands.

STUBBORN POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

It looks as though the officials in charge of the Post Office Department know so little that they are determined they will learn nothing more. They have certainly set themselves like flint against progress, liberty and the free circulation of educational matter. In spite of aroused public indignation on the proposition made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, in the closing days of the 61st Congress, to raise the postage rate on second-class publications from one cent per pound to four cents per pound, his colleague, the third Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. James J. Britt, now comes forward and recommends in his report that the second-class mail rate on publications shall be raised from one to two cents per pound or fraction thereof, and while Mr. Britt has reduced his proposition fifty per cent less than the proposition made by his chief, yet his proposal is one hundred per cent too high. Evidently Mr. Britt pays no attention and less respect to the eminent gentlemen appointed by the last Congress as a commission to consider this very important proposition. Under ordinary courtesies he should have waited until the commission headed by Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes had reported before he ventured to thrust his objectionable proposal before the people in this manner. The report of Mr. Britt revels in figures of stupendous totals, but his mathematical reasoning on the relation of second to first class postage and the cost thereof is so positively archaic that it approaches the ridiculous. The labor press, members of labor, fraternal and educational organizations would do well if they immediately corresponded with their Senators and Representatives demanding that they discourage the Britt proposition and in turn support the principles contained in the Dodd's Bill H. R. 3972.

PRISON POPULATION IN 1910.

Preliminary statistics issued by the United States Bureau of the Census states that on January 1, 1910, 113,579 persons comprised the prison population of the United States, and that the number of commitments to prisons during the year was 479,763. The proportion of prisoners to total population on January 1, 1910, was 125 to 100,000. The ratio of

commitments during the year was 522 to 100,000. These figures reduced to common terms show that at the beginning of the year one person out of every 800 in the United States was in prison and that during the year there was a proportion of one out of every 190 who was committed to prison. The smallest percentage of prisoners to population was in South Dakota, or 48 prisoners to 100,000 population. It was highest in Nevada, or 353 prisoners to 100,000 population. The number of commitments was smallest in North Carolina, 123 per 100,000. The largest number of commitments was in Arizona, or 2,992 per 100,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT REDUCES WAGES.

The Wage Board at the Washington Naval Gun factory has announced that the wage schedules for 1912 will remain the same as those that were in effect during 1911, with the exception of the unorganized wood caulkers. The wages of these employees have been reduced from a minimum of \$2.88 to \$2.64 per day, and from a maximum of \$3.60 to \$3.36 per day.

SENATOR BORAH THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

During an animated debate in the United States Senate, Jan. 9, on the Children's Bureau Bill, Senator Borah warmed up to the occasion and answered some of the objectors by remarking: "If we have the constitutional power to gather statistics and facts with reference to diseases of hogs and cattle, we have the constitutional power to gather data with reference to diseases of children. The United States constitution was not made for hogs alone, but also for men. We are devoting over three million dollars a year to the gathering of statistics referring to the treatment of diseases of cattle and hogs; certainly we can afford thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of gathering such information as will enable us to deal intelligently with dependent and delinquent children." Senator Borah is making a most estimable effort to procure the passage of the Children's Bureau Bill and is deserving of all the support which sympathetic citizens can render him.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

Members' receipts received from local unions from Jan. 11-Feb. 10, 1912:

L. U.	From	To
9	114501	116510
12	217528	217554
20	11099	11239
23	123846	123869
24	92957	92967
34	135816	135836
41	111243	111348
49	94546	94591
52	124869	and 70
52	124960	125084
61	27517	27575
61	28566	28667
68	5120	5224
80	29828	29854
85	171286	171407
86	132581	132750
86	51751	51787
96	179559	179613
98	8617	8719
102	26173	26226
104	91083	91202
108	13686	13705
124	97102	97228
136	19793	19809
140	31641	31664
141	89633	89676
149	93122	93143
164	25253	25319
184	18477	18480
187	18782	18791
189	20356	20361
190	78765	
190	78817	78832
212	119756	119988
233	19392	19395
233	19397	19410
238	139548	139550
247	122756	123000
247	66751	66815
255	205523	205539
267	82645	82757
268	22654	22661
270	22784	22797
282	13681	13750
282	90001	90036
292	214111	214180
305	95784	95789
306	52590	52593
328	51460	51483
336	64501	64512
358	26328	26345
369	164356	164399
377	120833	120872
381	123321	123388
384	28952	28985
	161344	161392
	35127	35204

419	10481	10485
419	10488	10500
427	23897	23922
430	31976	31992
442	217357	217480
466	51940	51943
481	223281	223447
489	17479	17495
501	54671	54693
501	54696	54699
501	54700	54702
501	54712	54722
501	54724	54740
501	54742	54745
501	54747	54750
503	34189	34200
503	54751	54757
506	34636	34642
527	35299	35302
528	130682	130702
534	3913	4624
536	120075	120080
536	120111	120158
541	35921	35929
541	98251	98280
565	122409	122717
588	13996	14000
588	63751	63764
592	94659	94680
614	40281	40285
620	41048	41067
631	41422	41431
643	42129	42130
644	27898	27946
645	30701	30750
645	30546	30614
648	43292	43298
666	28781	28834
667	53783	53791
667	53797	54000
668	53224	53233
675	83251	83270
677	77319	77336
679	81107	81136
680	84797	84798
680	84802	84826
682	69784	69803
696	129091	129108
697	131303	131329
700	101327	101338
701	115536	115547
702	105921	105976
706	192018	192030
708	106518	106537
709	189790	189825
713	76546	76617

Missing Receipts.

L. U. No. 23—Nos. 123866, 123867, 123868.
L. U. No. 104—No. 91197.
L. U. No. 108—No. 13685.
L. U. No. 136—No. 19805.
L. U. No. 140—31656, ins. 31663.
L. U. No. 212—No. 119755.
L. U. No. 268—No. 22656, 22658, 22660.
L. U. No. 282—Nos. 13696, 13708, 13725, 13642, inc. 13680.
L. U. No. 381—Nos. 123383, 123384, 123385.
L. U. 536—Nos. 120144, 120154, 120155.

L. U. No. 644—No. 27897.

L. U. No. 645—Nos. 30615, inc. 30700, 30560, 30579, 30584, 30709, 30710, 30740.

L. U. No. 667—Nos. 53781, 53782, 53792, 53793, 53794, 53795, 53796.

L. U. No. 700—Nos. 101333, 101337, 101326.

L. U. No. 702—Nos. 105937, 105942, 105945, 105975.

L. U. No. 708—Nos. 106520, 106535.

L. U. No. 709—No. 189821.

DEATH CLAIMS.

Chas. Fox—L. U. 534

F. Grannaman—L. U. 267.

Wm Montgomery—L. U. 134.

RECOGNIZING THE TRUTH.

The National Association of Manufacturers sent two of their agents to Europe, for the purpose of making an extensive investigation relative to the subject of "accident prevention and relief." These agents have filed a very comprehensive report. In the introductory words of Chapter 13, they make an astonishing admission and give this recognition to the power of labor in Great Britain. The British Compensation Legislation sprang into being at a time when the public attention was being called to the legal and economic hardships of the British workmen. The rise of the Labor Party gave strength to a protest and a demand, the one complaining of the legislation of the past, the other proposed measures for the future. The trade unions had fought their way through a variety of disabilities, not merely to toleration but to exceptional legal privileges for their members. As the Labor Party grew in power and parliamentary representation it became a considerable factor in British politics. Its influence was seen in the Act of 1897 and in the extension of the terms of that measure to all forms of employment. Many details of amendment expressed its reiterated demands. Indeed, political pressure is historically a much more reasonable explanation for many phases of existing legislation than the patent fact of investigation disregarded and experience unrecorded."

NAVY YARD MACHINISTS STRIKE.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer undertook to establish in the Norfolk, Virginia, navy yard the premium bonus system, patterned after one of the so-called high speed efficiency systems in vogue in the Maxim-Vickers shipyards at Barrow-in-Furness and Erith, England, which system is somewhat similar to the so-called Taylor system now being advocated by certain employers in

this country. The Norfolk machinists promptly objected and made their refusal so vigorous that the secretary gave assurance to the men that the system would not be forced upon them. All of the men who ceased work on January 3d returned without prejudice on January 4th. This prompt action by the machinists at Norfolk also had a salutary effect on other mechanics employed at the Washington Naval Gun Factory; the League Island, Philadelphia; the Brooklyn, New York; the Boston, Massachusetts; the Mare Island, California, and other navy yards throughout the country, as assurances were given by the secretary and by his assistant, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, that no further efforts to install the Taylor, or any other brand of premium bonus methods, would be proposed.

RAILWAY CARMEN'S SUCCESSES.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, during November and part of December, 1911, organized ten new lodges at the following places: Enderlin, North Dakota; Whitefish, Montana; Hillyard, Washington; Leavenworth, Washington; Graham, Ontario, Canada; Joliette, Quebec, Canada; Douglas, Georgia; Brunswick, Georgia; Tampa, Florida, and Waycross, Georgia. The Brotherhood also renewed its agreements with the following railroads: The St. Louis, San Francisco and Texas; the Fort Worth and Rio Grande. A substantial increase in pay was obtained and greatly improved working conditions. The agreements run for one year, subject to change by a 30 days' notice from either party. The Brotherhood also effected an agreement with Messrs. S. L. Schoolmaker and H. M. Atkinson, receivers for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, by which the 9-hour day was secured, improved working conditions instituted and a satisfactory increase in pay secured for the Carmen, Inspectors and Helpers.

INCREASE FOR PAPER MAKERS.

Members of the Paper Makers' Union employed at the Elkhart Paper Company, at Elkhart, Ind., received an increase in wages of 10 per cent on January 1. The Elkhart Paper Company manufactures only union made paper. It is hoped by the members of the Paper Makers' Union that the fairness of the company in dealing with the organization will be so highly appreciated by the members of other organizations and the general public, that a greater demand will be made for the union labelled product of the Paper Makers.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

Amalgamation Agreement Reached Between Carpenters and Woodworkers Signaling End of Controversy.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor convened at headquarters in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 8 and proceeded to take up the numerous matters referred to it requiring attention. One of the most important subjects dealt with was the Carpenter-Woodworker controversy. The Atlanta convention took action requiring the Amalgamated Woodworkers to amalgamate with the Carpenters, and as a result the Carpenters and Woodworkers arrived at a satisfactory plan of amalgamation on Jan. 10, representatives of both organizations signing the agreement, as well as the members of the Executive Council. The terms of the agreement fully protects the membership of the Woodworkers in their benefits and trade regulations. It is also provided that after the merging of the two organizations the next convention of the Carpenters will sanction the appointment of a committee composed of delegates representing locals of factory woodworkers, which committee shall formulate and submit to the convention a code of laws and methods by and through which the factory woodworkers affiliated with the Carpenters can vote on and decide on questions directly affecting the interests of the factory woodworkers. In case any differences arise relative to the carrying out the provisions of the agreement they are to be referred to the Executive Council for adjustment.

The report of Secretary Morrison to the Executive Council was a revelation, and emphasizes the fact that the physical condition of the American labor movement is excellent. Secretary Morrison epitomizes his report in the following language: "We are now commencing 1912, and I know you will be pleased to hear that the first three months of the fiscal year show an increase of 45,039 members over the average membership of last year, and 97,303 members over the same months last year. This shows a good, healthy growth in membership, and I am of the opinion that each month will show a satisfactory increase during 1912." Oct. 1, 1911 to Dec. 31, 1911, the

Federation issued 78 charters, as compared to 54 for the same period of 1910. So far as the growth of the American Federation of Labor is concerned it is gratifying, as is also the effectiveness of all the affiliated organizations.

The Executive Council, pursuant to an application made sometime ago, granted a charter to the Mining Department, the formation of which was partially effected during the sessions of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta.

VICTORY FOR HATTERS.

United States Supreme Court Hands Down an Important Decision in the Danbury Strike and Boycott Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered its decision in the famous case of the hatters. "Application for a writ of certiorari is denied on authorities cited," was the announcement made by the court, the chief justice of the court disposing of the latest phase in the case by that declaration. The effect of the decision is to affirm the judgment of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is proven that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Employers' Liability Law, Enacted by Congress in 1908, is Declared a Good Law by the Highest Tribunal.

The constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act, passed by Congress in 1908, has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases before it. The court also decided that state courts may enforce the act when local laws are appropriate. It will be remembered that the first law, that enacted in 1906, was declared unconstitutional in 1908 because it embraced within its terms a regulation of intrastate commerce as well as interstate. Im-

mediately following another bill was introduced in Congress covering these defects and became a law. Two years later an amendment was added, known as the Bailey amendment, and then came litigation in order that a final decree might be had from the United States Supreme Court. In this decision the attempt of Congress to change the old common law rule, that an employe of a common carrier could not procure damages from the carrier for injuries received in his employment when the injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow servant, has been successful. The decision of the court was unanimous. Justice Van Devanter asserted that Congress had the right to regulate the relation of interstate railroads to their employes, and further decided that Congress had not gone beyond its power by abrogating the common law rule that an employer was not liable for the injuries resulting to employes by the negligence of fellow servants: "No one has a vested property right in the common law," said the justice. No objection was found in the fact that the Act did away with the doctrine of "assumption of risk" by employes, and restricted the doctrine of "contributory negligence."

FAVORS PARCEL POST.

That the establishment of parcels post delivery along rural mail routes should not be delayed longer is the opinion of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw, expressed in his annual report to Postmaster General Hitchcock. "Every consideration of practicability, business expediency and good administration favors the plan as being a probable source of large revenue and great public accommodation," he says. The recommendation is based on the ground that the expenditure for rural service is increasing more rapidly than the receipts, and the parcels post, it is claimed, will provide much additional revenue. There are at present more than 1,000,000 miles of rural mail routes. During the last year 577 routes were added, making the present total 41,656.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GROWING.

William E. Terry, General Organizer of the A. F. of L., has succeeded in organizing the first union of white laundry workers in the South, the same being recently established in Atlanta, Georgia. The laundry workers of Des Moines, Ia., reorganized during the month of December. Several locals of Laundry Workers have recently secured increased wages and improved conditions.

NO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Rev. Pereira-Mendez of New York, president of the union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada, recently wrote to President Taft suggesting that the time was ripe to commence agitation for compulsory arbitration. The American labor movement has expressed itself as opposed to compulsory arbitration, and it is not likely that any change will take place to modify its views. President Taft, in answer to the letter of the reverend gentleman, is reported to have replied: "Compulsory arbitration in industrial controversies is one which would have to be dealt with primarily by the states rather than the federal government. The principal field in which the federal government could act would be that of controversies between railroads and their employes, and a step has already been taken there by providing a mechanism for voluntary arbitration. It is doubtful whether any proposition for compulsory arbitration of these disputes would at this time meet with sufficient favor to bring such procedure within the realm of present possibilities."

NO EXTRA PAY FOR LABOR DAY.

It has been customary for the government to pay all per diem employes in Washington, D. C., or any other section of the United States, including employes of navy yards and arsenals, double time for work performed on Labor Day. The Comptroller of the Treasury handed down a decision on December 21 that such extra compensation must be discontinued because of the fact that while Labor Day is made a holiday by law it is nowhere provided by statute that per diem employes shall receive the same pay on that day as on other holidays, like Christmas, New Year's Day, George Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, or July 4, in which cases the double compensation for per diem employes will be continued.

COUNCIL BEFORE COMMITTEES.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appeared in a body on Thursday, Jan. 11, before the House Judiciary committee on behalf of the Wilson injunction limitation and Clayton contempt bills, and also before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee in advocacy of an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law exempting organizations not formed for profit and without capital stock from the operation of the law. President Gompers presented the views of the council to both committees.

HATTERS STRIKE UP AGAIN.**Workmen Insist on Having the Union Label in a Firm's Output.**

The United Hatters of North America reported yesterday that a strike of the hatters is in progress against the Crofut & Knapp Hat Company for the right to put the union label in the hats. This is a reminiscence of the national strike of the hatters three years ago for the union label. The Hat Manufacturers Association then decided not to allow the use of the union label in hats, but agreed not to reduce wages or discriminate against union men.

The national strike ended after many weeks by some of the manufacturers yielding and the men employed by others giving up the fight. The largest of the hat firms involved in the national strike made no settlement with the strikers, most of whom returned to work under open shop conditions.—New York Sun, Dec. 31, 1910.

No such a report as the above was made.

THE FACTS ARE

Many years ago the hat manufacturers formed an association, and on January the fifteenth, nineteen hundred and nine, declared a lockout against the union members in fifty-eight factories, declaring against the further use of the Union Label, and to force upon the union women and men the so-called open shop. Since that time fifty of the manufacturers, who formed the Association, have opened their factories under Signed Union-Shop Agreements and are using the Union Label. In no case have the union women and men returned to work, except as union members in union shops. No union men or women are in the employ of Crofut & Knapp, as this firm is a non-union one. We recognize only union shops.

Do you, Mr. Union Man, consider it your duty to assist us? If so, buy only such hats as bear the Union Label, and see that your friends do likewise. See your hat dealer and tell him why he should carry only union-made soft and stiff hats.

Remember: No hat is union made unless it contains the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America. under the leather of "Best Hats Made."

REYNOLDS' VIEW OF IT.

Reynolds' newspaper, one of the most substantial and accurate publications in England, has this to say anent the labor situation: "The new year has opened with a general unrest in the labor world, the issue at stake are of national

importance. Apart from a number of minor trade troubles there is the great lockout in the cotton trade. This involves the question of non-union labor. It seems outrageous that workers who do not share the cost of self-protection should have the impudence to work side by side with those who levy themselves to maintain a living wage, control the hours of work and abolish sweating. Yet we find this state of things not only in the cotton industry, but also amongst miners and in other trades. Non-unionists gain all the advantages won by organized workers, yet it does not cost them a single penny. The trade unionist, has, however, come to the conclusion that this is an impossible state of affairs. It must be stopped and the present struggle will clear the air."

BRUTAL TO CONVICTS.

A special dispatch to the Washington Post from Wilmington, Del., says: Fastened to a post in the open air, with the mercury at zero, two prisoners received 60 lashes on their bare backs at the county workhouse. Both victims were negroes and had been convicted of highway robbery, the swag amounting to \$13 in money and a watch. The prisoners suffered greatly from the cold and the lashes.

TIME BILL APPROVED.

The sub-committee of the committee on postoffices, which has had before it the bill introduced by Representative Reilly of Connecticut calling for an eight-hour day for letter carriers and clerks in first and second class offices, has voted unanimously to report the bill favorably. The bill calls for the eight hours' service to be performed within the limit of ten hours. It is claimed that the work of the postoffice employes is now stretched over a period of much longer than ten hours, thereby making the eight-hour day a farce so far as the postoffice employes are concerned.

FOR LABOR COMMISSION.

A delegation of sociologists waited on President Taft recently and urged him to create a labor commission, maintaining that an investigation should be made for the purpose of "gauging the breakdown of our machinery of industrial government; the economic and social cause of strikes to employers, to workmen and to the public; to investigate rules and records of unions, and to examine the legal status of labor unions." Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York presented the petition to the president. Some of the questions presented follow: "We

have yet to solve the problems of democracy in its industrial relationships, and to solve them along democratic lines. In order to arrive at the workers' point of view it is necessary to review the long list of occupational diseases, the failure of both employers and state to prevent them or mitigate their effects," and many other points well known to unionists and those interested in the progress of humanity.

CONVICT LABOR RUINOUS.

Garment Factory Forced to Liquidate Its Business by Fierce Competition Imposed by Prison Contracts.

The Daily Trade Record of New York City announces that the Frank-Kline-Stewart company of Baltimore, one of the largest concerns manufacturing shirts and overalls in the country, is liquidating, having found the pressure of competition from the prison contractors too much for it. It is stated that Mr. Stewart, a member of the above firm, appeared in Washington in 1910 at the hearing of the Gardner convict labor bill and advocated its passage. The firm referred to have had a pay roll of approximately \$500,000 a year. The closing down of the firm will throw out of work 500 young women. It is also stated that the manufacturers of overalls and workmen's shirts who do not use the union label are in a panic over the enormous development in the past year or so of prison-made goods, indicating other liquidations will follow.

WARNING TO UNIONS.

During the past year a number of items have appeared in the Weekly News Letter recounting instances where labor unions have been imposed upon by unscrupulous men gaining indorsements for advertising schemes, and in turn defrauding advertisers by securing payment in advance and then leaving the scene of their operations without carrying out their contracts. A letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., in which it is related that an individual secured the indorsement from a local union to carry on an advertising scheme. The plan included a cut of the union labels, around which space was to be sold to friendly business men to display their ads. The advertisements were solicited, the money collected in advance, and then the fellow left the town without having the printing done, thus swindling a number of business men. It is claimed that the miscreant came from Memphis, Tenn. Unions should be extremely careful in giving indorsements until they are fully informed as to the

character of the men desiring them, and the purpose for which these indorsements are secured should be closely scrutinized.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING TRADES.

The annual convention of the California State Building Trades has just closed one of its most successful conventions. In his annual report, Secretary-Treasurer O. A. Tveitmo, who, together with Anton Johannsen, organizer of the State Building Trades Council, has been indicted in connection with allegations made of conspiracy, said: "There will be no plea of guilty, because the men accused are not guilty, and they refuse to serve as stepping stones either for Mr. Fredericks, who has his eye on the governor's chair, or for Mr. Lawler's judgeship, or for Mr. Hearst's presidency. Union men and women believe that murder is the most horrible of all crimes, and that the taking of human life, whether committed by individuals, society, state or nation, in an ordinary brawl, an industrial struggle or a so-called civilized war, is murder."

Laundry workers in Salt Lake City, Utah, obtained slight increase in wages. Barbers reduced workday by one hour less on Saturdays, without reduction in wages, and without strike.

AMENDMENT CHILD LABOR LAW.

Congressman Roberts of Nevada, one of the labor group in congress, has introduced a bill amending the present child labor law of the District of Columbia. The present law fixes the minimum age of those employed in the messenger service at 16 years. The bill referred to provides that persons employed as messengers between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. must be 21 years of age. The commissioners of the district are not in harmony with this bill, and propose that an amendment be passed forbidding children to sell merchandise and newspapers on the streets after 8:30 p. m., the present law permitting this to be done until 10 p. m. It is likely that an amendment will be passed by the present Congress correcting the defects in the present law.

NOTICE.

It being necessary to be absent from the office during most of the past month, we were unable to make all of the changes in the Worker that we contemplated. Same will be made in due time. Encourage us in the work by sending in your subscription.

LADIES GARMENT WORKERS PROSPERING.

A. Rosenberg, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, reports to the membership that thirty new local unions were formed during the year 1911 in the United States and Canada, and that the membership is fast approaching the 100,000 mark. Mr. Rosenberg reviews the efforts of the organization during the year in his report and also makes some observations. He says in part, as follows: "The union is now strong and vigorous despite internal disharmony of a temporary nature, due to some militant spirits who are, however, cooling down and becoming more practical. During the year 1911 we have extended our activities in various directions. While we have not as yet reaped all the fruit of our labors, we have nevertheless cut deep furrows into heretofore untilled soil. In the coming year we hope to pursue our course of organizing and improving the lot of the workers in our trade under fewer difficulties and obstacles. Surveying the future from the progress achieved last year, we look forward with much confidence to a great future for our International Union."

MEN TEACHERS SCARCE.

Men teachers can not be obtained in the high schools and the graded schools of Washington, D. C., largely because of the fact that the salaries offered are entirely inadequate. Many efforts have been made in the past to raise the salaries of high school teachers so that the positions would be worth while for men to seek.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

During the month of November, the Order of Railway Telegraphers admitted 636 new members. It paid death claims during the month amounting to \$7,900. The Telegraphers have paid a total of \$752,100 in death benefits since the death benefit feature was instituted. The Telegraphers are making a vigorous effort to obtain the establishment of a semi-monthly pay day on Canadian railways, and are urging a bill before the Canadian Department for this purpose.

MACHINISTS' SUCCESSES.

The Machinists employed at the Government Printing Office in this city, secured an increase in pay amounting to 40 cents per day, the rate now being 55 cents per hour. The Machinists employed at the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, secured an increase in pay

of 16 cents per day, the rate now being 52 cents per hour. At the same time they also secured a corresponding increase for the Electrical Workers, Pipe Fitters, Sheet Metal Mechanics and others employed at the Bureau. The Machinists on the Eastern lines of the Canadian Northern Railway employed at Montreal, Canada, secured an increase of 3 cents per hour, by direct negotiations with the management of the company. After a short cessation of work, the Machinists of Toledo, Ohio, succeeded in making a satisfactory settlement with the Owens and Kent Bottle Machine companies and secured improved shop conditions, and an increase in wages, varying from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour, for over 200 tool and mold makers.

WAGE INCREASES DURING 1911.

It is estimated that the railway employees of the United States and Canada secured the sum total of \$14,000,636 more for their services in the year 1911 than they had in the year 1910. The average increase in wages was about 4.87 per cent. The Trackmen secured 2.18 per cent; the Stationmen 3.16 per cent; Telegraph Operators and Dispatchers 4.88 per cent; Machinists, Boilermakers and other shop mechanics 5.58 per cent; Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Switchmen and Yardmen, 6.46 per cent. It was solely due to the efficiency of the trade unions that these magnificent results were secured for the railroad employes of the United States and Canada.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S SUCCESSES.

The organizations of Machinists and Apprentices, Boilermakers' Helpers and Apprentices, Coppersmiths and Apprentices, Blacksmiths and Helpers, and the Carmen and Inspectors have succeeded in making an eminently satisfactory agreement with the Trinity and Brazos Railway Company in Texas, by which has been secured, the nine-hour day, satisfactory overtime rates, improved sanitary conditions, right of representation and a thirty day notice for opening up the agreement by either party. The Boilermakers' rates run from 42 to 44½ cents per hour; the Machinists, a standard rate of 42 cents; Coppersmiths, 35 to 40 cents; Blacksmiths, 35 to 47 cents; Carmen, 26 to 34 cents. All monthly men, semi-skilled men, helpers and apprentices received recognition in proportionate increases with the skilled mechanics.

Union cigarmakers of Albion, Mich., have gained shorter workday.



Correspondence



To The Editor Electrical Worker:
Dear Sir and Brother:

Not having intruded on the pages of The Worker for some time, and feeling a desire to keep the railroad signalmen in the glare of the limelight, the writer would ask the indulgence of the editor and censor for space in an early edition of The Worker.

On my return from the convention great enthusiasm was shown by the members of L. U. No. 682, on hearing the report I was able to make as to the interest shown by the several delegates to the convention by the approval of their resolution, and also the granting of jurisdiction of work for signalmen.

I would now like to take this opportunity of personally thanking the brother-delegates for their uniform courtesy and kindly interest shown to the solitary delegate of the signalmen; and to ask that they retain that interest by helping to extend the good work in their home territories; so that at the next convention we may have delegates representing a goodly number of signalmen.

L. U. No. 682 is just recovering from a season of depression in their line of work. About all are working now but some had to travel for it.

It is making rapid progress in membership and new members are being initiated at nearly every meeting; but care is being taken as to the reliability of candidates, and all are subjected to a strict examination before being initiated, as it is the policy of the local to have only skilled, efficient men as members, in order that a working card of the organization will act as a voucher to employers, that the man in possession of said card is thoroughly competent and reliable.

The success of this local shows what can be done by lay members of an organization, by looking to the conditions under which other men of their trade are working; and, instead of reviling them for not having a card, speaking a kindly word and ascertaining if there is not some reason, which could be overcome, by just a little effort on the part of the union man.

According to trade reports of the A. F. of L. there is a considerable move now under way, in the railroad industry throughout the country tending toward better conditions and in quite a few cases conditions have been improved

as to wages and working conditions, but (as in the case of the signal workers the work on railroads is done by contractors) the raise does not apply to this class of men.

The signalmen as organized by the I. B. E. W., are affiliated with the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor. Steps should be at once taken to extend the membership, in order that the craft would not only be in line to receive benefits from this affiliation but that they would also be of considerable assistance to the other railroad trades.

One plan that the writer has in mind is to get in touch with the locals of the unaffiliated Brotherhood of Signalmen (and there is quite a large number of them) and get them to take charters from the I. B. E. W., similar to that held by No. 682.

This, no doubt, would extend the membership of the craft over all parts of the country, and would be a much more effective method than that of seeking individual applications, as the locals are all ready organized, but have little, if any backing, through not being affiliated with the kindred trades.

Having met and spoken on these lines with several members of these locals, after explaining the benefits to be derived by them through the I. B. E. W. I am encouraged to believe that it would be advisable to at once take steps to have these locals affiliated, if possible, as their membership is composed of the better class of construction men and maintainers from all over the country.

With best wishes (for the success of the brotherhood in general and yourself in particular), I remain,

Fraternally,

Wm. B. Martin,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

72 Adams St.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 24, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Dear Sir and Bro.—As we have not had a letter in The Worker for some time and we don't want the boys to think that we are a bunch of dead ones I will try and make them think otherwise.

The Reid faction that (was) here in town is no more as they sent their charter back two weeks ago and we are now working hard to win them

over and put them on the right road. They are a good bunch and have only been lead astray by the flowery talk of a bunch of the Reid organizers that came here about four months ago. Since they have found out that they were not recognized by any laboring craft and that they were not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and that they had no support of any labor body and after we explained the true conditions and showed them that they were not right. You can see that we have been busy. We did not have any trouble with the boys but went at them in a nice way. They were all outside men and as we have a verbal agreement from the mayor that all city employes, linemen and metermen, must be members of the I. B. E. W., now watch us grow.

All the boys here are working but a few, everything here is closed shop, and we have good prospects here for spring as there are several large buildings going to be built. We have a new agreement to take effect the first of April and do not look for trouble. Any boys coming this way and has the goods on them don't pass us by, as we always like to see them.

R. C. Gardner.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1912.

This has been a very eventful month for Electrical Workers. The Building Trades Council has again come together, and all indications are to the effect that disruptionists are going to have more on their hands than ever to again cause a split. They see to a man that concerted action is most effective. The lesson was a hard one, but beneficial. Those in the movement may not live to see a great quantity of the good to be derived but their posterity will bless the day the action was taken.

The Electrical Workers of this territory are not unreasonable enough to allow conditions to make enemies of each other but want an honest leadership and will have it, or fight.

The trades are willing to assist us in any way the majority of delegates decide. The season of the year and terrible weather has so delayed building work that but few of any trade are doing anything, but when the weather opens, the world will see that St. Louis as a whole are comprised of true trade unionists and will know what the working rules are and that all trades are as one, in enforcing them. We look for good results and thank all who exercised their good offices in the settlement. If any cities still remain in the hands of trades disrupters I advise them to come to St. Louis and attend meetings of both central bodies. They will find a universal tendency to be honest with the movement. The A. F. of L. certainly have

demonstrated that they are an organization of honest trade unionists, and are forced to do things that are evidently trying to their sentiment, but true to justice.

In early days a traitor was dealt with summarily. The present reforms have changed the punishment but not the nefarity of secessionism. Some men have been gifted with brains, but not charity enough to consider any other human. But make the entire earth their field, and care not how much the others suffer so they can horde and let rot just what would make others happy.

Look this world over and see how many there are that have acquired great wealth by oppression of their fellowmen and see if they are as happy as the man that has but little but that little acquired by honest effort.

The members of Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., affiliated with A. F. of L. are anxious to see the final settlement of dispute, but are nervous, and of course, restless, but there is no inclination to again disrupt the organization. An unbiased individual, attending meetings of No. 1 will see that no one man rule prevails, and stubborn subjects are dealt with honestly which prevents discord.

The best way is to have the union run by those paying the freight. The member that stays away has no right to complain. But come to meetings and when you can't understand anything ask and don't be sat down until you have the information due you. Too many fear the sound of their own voice. I say get up and say it if anyone don't understand what you mean, be like the Dutchman keep talking until understood. I don't much approve the practice of using some one else's thunder, but the following is appropriate but the writer was never an officer in a labor union:

ST. LOUIS, MO., IS O. K.

Many are learning that all men are not liars. Yet some are so imbued with self esteem and foolish pride that it is almost impossible to overcome themselves, although they are convinced that they have been wrong. They will rather fight than to humbly ask pardon and in consequence trouble is extended.

The man that evolves his brother man into difficulties and sets back and enjoys the fruits of his suffering is among the most despicable things on earth. To secede is to violate all laws of which the seceder was a party to the making of. By means of doing one good turn, he has made friends, and by this friendship he destroys laws and friendship for his personal gain. The subject of secession could be written on for a year and all the despicable points would not be brought out. The great majority of the

Brotherhood are honest, true and charitable to a fault. The great trouble, the nefarious practices of a certain element, never occurs to them, and they thinking the dishonest leader is telling them truth. They stick to him and disrupt the cause, but when the case is brought out in its true light, they then show their good qualities by immediately repudiating the wrong side and again becoming a staunch and more cautious member.

Those who have been with the rebels are not beyond redemption and should not be condemned. Forgive as you would be forgiven.

Drive out "isms," accept the right and post yourself on any point of law, and no matter who violates any of them proceed according to law, to prosecute and not persecute! When any one man thinks himself infallible then is the time to measure swords with him. Bring out the good qualities of the man and it will be hard to get him to do any very serious wrong. Just because you differ in opinion don't condemn each other, but talk matters over and reason both ways, and retain your friendly feelings, for friends tried and true are but few.

In looking over our new constitution I see we are to try to assist the ladies. Don't place me on the retired list when such work is in hand. I was taught in my youth to love women and was an apt student, for I always loved them. Good women always demand the respect of the most desperate men and why should men that have some sense of respect for themselves not love women. When you help better conditions under which women are forced to earn an honest livelihood you are practicing one of the most laudable charities. Keep in mind the fact that your actions if brought to your dearest friend, your mother, and receive her approval your reward has been garnered and you will feel an unexplainable happiness. On the other hand, put on your thinking cap and examine your conscience carefully and I am sure you will find that any willful meanness you ever did and I am sure you will find that you received like in return. It might be a long time coming but it gets there.

Local Union No. 1 has a good start on the right track. The Brothers are hobnobbing as of old. Every one seems to feel like a family reunion had taken place. All true men are welcome. The fierce weather has made things in our line rather dull. By the time this reaches to success.

With heartfelt greeting to all true union men and more especially to the members of the I. B. E. W., I am

Yours fraternally,

"Baldy."

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 1, 1912.
P. W. Collins, I. S.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The following resolutions were adopted by our Local Union No. 233, I. B. E. W. of Colorado Springs, on the death of Brother Thomas MacDonald, who died January 27, 1912, after an operation for mastoid.

And, as it has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from us an esteemed friend and brother, and, in view of the loss sustained in the death of our brother by us, and by others more dear to him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives of the deceased brother, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, in memory of our departed brother, and that these resolutions be placed on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

Elmer Allen,
F. G. Armbruster, Jr.,
Jno. L. Wilson,
Committee.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1912.
Mr. Peter W. Collins, Editor,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am not going to burden you with a long letter this time, not because I have had the wind taken out of my sails nor that I have lost any confidence in our fight to reunite our Brotherhood, for I believe we are making great inroads, in bringing many of our old locals back to the fold and we are making long strides every day that will soon result in a termination of the attempt to throttle our Brotherhood, by office seekers.

In my last letter, I stated that no charge of wrong doing, made against our officers, at the St. Louis convention and since that meeting, had ever been proved, and I have never yet found a disgruntled or dissatisfied member of either faction who denied my contention.

Then, we are asked, if this is true; what in the name of common sense is keeping the two forces of electrical workers divided? I can tell you what my observations have been. In the first place the leaders of the secession movement, were office seekers, and have realized ever since the division of our Brotherhood when they were elected to lead the secession movement against the regular body of electrical workers that they would lose their office if the two factions were again united. To forestall any attempt that has been made in the past to amalgamate the electrical workers, or when the secession leaders were asked for proof of any charge they would immediately manufacture a new charge

against the regular officers, and circulate such ridiculous matter as to keep their following all wrought up; this has made the Reid membership believe their officers to be in the right. How ridiculous for any one to have faith in officers over a period of four years who have made hundreds of charges and have not produced the proof of a single charge. Not even one charge has been proven, but a great many more have been added to the list, they never thinking the day would come when they would have to make good on them.

The day of reckoning is now set for the 14th of this month, and I am as confident, if not more confident than I have been in the past that the decision on the suits will be entirely in our favor. It may seem strange to some that the date of trial is at last set, after three years of delay. To accomplish this point, we have had to force the issue time after time and finally, agree to the technical objections raised by the opposing forces. The suits never would have been tried if our desire had been the same as the Reid forces. They did not want a trial, just as Mr. Reid stated before the A. F. of L. convention in Atlanta, that he did not like the courts; but why? He had brought the suit against our Brotherhood, they have forced us into the courts, and why should they wish to run away? Simply because they realize the end of their career as leaders; that they will be shown up in all of their dirty work, abusing, misrepresenting and disrupting everywhere they went.

To refer to the last effort made to amalgamate, we will have to go back to the Rochester convention when the joint committee composed of five delegates from each convention, recommended that every obstacle in the way of the suits be removed and a speedy trial of same had, and the losing litigant join hands with the winning litigant.

After several days of discussion by each convention the McNulty convention agreed to stand on the recommendation of the joint committee, but the Reid convention insisted on inserting five or six provisos, and when we informed them we would stand on the original recommendation, they discharged their committee.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. recommended to the A. F. of L. convention that Mr. Reid be ordered to submit the same recommendation made by the joint committee, to a referendum vote of his organization, to see if the amalgamation plan could not be effected as intended by the joint committee.

This recommendation did not need to be made by the executive council in our behalf, as Brother McNulty stated before

the building trades committee also on the floor of the convention that he was in favor of the plan, and that our committee had not been discharged by our convention in Rochester, consequently the committee stood ready to carry the plan into effect as soon as the Reid committee could be instructed to assist.

The A. F. of L. concurred in the recommendation of the committee on the executive council's report of our trouble by a vote of 163 in the affirmative to 15 in the negative, but I have not received any word that Mr. Reid had obeyed the instructions of the A. F. of L. convention.

You have heard so much about Mr. Reid living up to his instructions in the past, of course he is the one putting forth this claim, but why doesn't he obey the last instruction and submit the matter to a vote of the rank and file.

When our convention approved the report of the joint committee, we done so, intending to amalgamate and I still think the losing litigant should join forces with the winning litigant.

Let the trial of the suits proceed and let every local union be in readiness to receive the decision, and amalgamate in accordance with same.

Hoping every effort will be made to accomplish this end, I beg to remain,

Fraternally,

J. W. Yount.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 18, 1911.

To the Officers and Members Illinois State Federation of Labor, Greeting:

The Twenty-ninth Annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor delegated certain work to the incoming officers and executive board. The convention was largely attended and very interesting, and the stenographic report is worthy of serious consideration. Copies will be sent on request.

Every central body in the state has been requested to select one member of a factory law enforcement committee (see proceedings page 86), and through the work of this committee we hope to save the lives and protect the health and happiness of many thousands of the workers of Illinois.

An attempt to secure uniform school books will soon take definite form. We propose to question every candidate for the Legislature as to his position on this question, and print the replies to such queries.

A committee has been appointed to act on Workmen's Compensation matters, and they have engaged counsel to prepare a synopsis and circular letter, advising the workers as to their rights under the law.

The board indorsed a request for a federal investigation of unemployment and its causes in Illinois.

Resolutions were indorsed urging early action on old age pensions and a minimum wage investigation. (Res. No. 23.)

Committees are investigating state insurance and will consider all phases of life and health underwriting. (Res. No. 25.)

Your officers have filed several names of our trade union brothers for places on the park boards. (Res. No. 17.)

Our delegate to the A. F. of L. presented the several resolutions referred to that body. Delegate Lawrence will file his report with the local unions immediately after the holidays.

The Initiative and Referendum question will also be presented candidates for office before the primaries, and the next report of the executive board will contain a synopsis of the replies received.

The Illinois Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was indorsed, and a circular authorized urging the purchase of Red Cross Stamps.

Resolution No. 5, the Electrical Workers' matter, was considered by the executive board, who refused to concur in the resolution. The board indorses the A. F. of L. organization and recommends that all seceding movements be abandoned. If a just grievance exists the place to settle such difficulty is within the parent body.

The Brotherhood of Interurban Trainmen, a dual body, was declared to be opposed to the best interests of organized labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Elevated Railway Employees unanimously endorsed.

The board endorsed all labels recognized by the A. F. of L. and recommended that trade unionists demand goods bearing such guarantee of workmanship. The card of the retail clerk should not be overlooked. The label of the photo-engravers was prominently before our last convention, as were those of the cigarmakers, carpenters, woodworkers, printers and other trades. The board recommends the patronage of home merchants when union goods can be secured, also that correspondence from mail order houses be met with a demand for the employment of union workmen by such establishments.

Much controversy was caused in the Springfield convention over the charge that a letter was written and signed by President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, authorizing a man named Rossell to oppose the Compensation Law at the last session of the Legislature. Fitzpatrick telegraphed the convention denying such a letter. (Proceedings page 159.)

The Chicago Federation appointed a committee to investigate and the committee found that such a letter was used at Springfield; that the letter was addressed to John O'Neill and by him given to Rossell. Since that time a number of witnesses have been found who saw a letter written direct to Rossell by Fitzpatrick. With these two letters in the possession of Rossell and used by him at Springfield in an effort to defeat legislation for the benefit of the workers of the state, the telegram from John Fitzpatrick is exceedingly difficult to understand.

The board ordered a legislative circular issued just previous to the coming primary. Central bodies are requested to file information regarding candidates aspiring to the General Assembly. The record of old members will be given by roll call on important labor measures.

The board ordered a special circular on unfriendly employers. Central bodies are requested to take special note of resolutions Nos. 4, 18, 26, 28, 31, 34, 42 and 54 and the recommendations of the committee. (Page 231 of the proceedings.)

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year;

Fraternally,

Edwin R. Wright, President.

James F. Morris, Secretary.

Peter Fitzgerald,

First Vice-President.

Victor Hopp,

Second Vice-President.

Daniel J. Gorman,

Third Vice-President.

John M. Irish,

James P. Trench.

E. R. Davis,

Edward Hippert,

C. C. Rakow,

Thomas Kelly,

Executive Board.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 7, 1912.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a meeting of the Worker executive board held today, I was instructed to send out the following information to all international and national unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A strike of 25000 Textile Workers took place three weeks ago in the city of Lawrence, Mass., against a reduction in wages brought about by the reducing of the hours of labor from 56 to 54 hours per week.

The great bulk of these workers were unorganized and comprised many different nationalities. Immediately these people ceased work the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, whose record you well know, pounced upon the situation with the usual result, inflammatory

speeches, followed by riot and bloodshed, which has prevented any possibility of a settlement up to this time.

With the object in view of bringing this justifiable protest of the Lawrence Textile Workers to a successful conclusion, the United Textile Workers of America have taken up their fight, and have decided to send out an appeal for financial aid in behalf of these low paid and over-worked Textile Workers, to the end that their efforts to raise their standard of working conditions may be successful.

I am also instructed to warn you that the Industrial Workers of the World have sent out an appeal for funds to all the labor unions in the country under the name of the "Textile Workers Strike Committee," Joseph Bedard, secretary. This strike committee is in reality the Industrial Workers of the World, and Joseph Bedard, simply its local representative.

We would therefore advise that you communicate the above facts to the members of your local unions, who may be contemplating sending donations, and to further advise them to send such donations to the Lawrence Central Labor Union's Relief Station, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., Mr. James R. Menzie, treasurer, this being the duly accredited headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America.

Signed on behalf of the executive board.

Albert Hibbert,
General Secretary.

Attest:

John Golden,
President.

Pittsburg, Kans., Feb. 6, 1912.

Peter W. Collins, Editor,

Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am glad to see the Electrical Worker progress, as it has in the past few months. This is the first letter from Local Union 700, but we want the brothers to know that we are in existence. As for the local, I will say, we organized last June and we are firm, and we are going to stick together. We affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and that is more than some other Electrical Workers of this vicinity can say.

I believe this is all at present, but the brothers will hear from Local Union 700 again.

Hoping to be of service to you and with best wishes to all, I beg to remain,

H. H. Borden, F. S.

The Crossing Policeman.

"We have put him in the fire,
Knowing that was your desire,"
Said the imp to Mr. Satan with a grin;
"But he don't respond with yelling,
And there ain't no way of telling
Or discovering the nature of his sin.
"Our attempt at calcination,
At this scorching-hot cremation,
Does not seem to faze his body or his
hide,
And it's really quite alarming,
For our special brand of warming
Leaves him just about as cool as any
wealthy bride.

"We have called ten thousand devils
From their leisure and their revels,
And they're stoking hundred thousand
tons of coal,
But he only lies there grinning,
And we suffer for his sinning,
For we cannot cauterize his frozen soul.
Vainly do we try to heat him,
And it hurts us when we beat him,
For he's harder than the hardest kind
of rock.
He is primal glaciation,
And our own incineration
Won't ignite the flimsy lint upon his
sock.

"When I asked his name and station
And his former habitation,
He replied to me in mournful tones and
sad:
'I come from the Brewer city—
Old Milwaukee, Wis. It's pretty,
But I'm sour on the job that once I had.
You will never, never burn me,
You may toast and you may turn me,
You may try the most infernal kind of
heat.
Ever, ever will I shiver—
I'm as cold as ice-box liver,
For I regulated traffic on the street.'
—Anonymous, in the Milwaukee Leader.

There is one thing almost certain the devil not only has no claim on a conscientious officer of a union, nor does he want him. For they become so inured to abuse that hell has no terror to them. Life is very dear to any one, and when you make it more pleasant to any one you reap part of your reward here, and hereafter you can have a shield between you and the devil.

Hoping to see a united Brotherhood in the near future, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Baldy.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' SUCCESSES.

The Journeymen Tailors gained an eight-hour day for 250 members with an increase in wages, including time and one-half for overtime. They also secured the "week work system."



Miscellaneous



The Progress of Savings Bank Life Insurance During the Year 1911

The many friends of Savings Bank Life Insurance in Massachusetts will read with pleasure and interest the story of the growth of this movement during the year 1911. When it is remembered that Savings Bank Life Insurance is a new movement, only a little more than three years old, and that only a small group of persons have been active in its propaganda, the progress made is all the more significant. During the year there has been a gain of about \$600,000 of insurance in force, and the amount of insurance at the present time is over \$2,100,000. During the year there has been a net gain of 1342 in the number of policyholders so that the number of policyholders at the present time exceeds 5500.

On August 1, 1911 the Berkshire County Savings bank of Pittsfield established an insurance department. This is one of the strongest savings banks in Massachusetts, and is the third to open an insurance department. The opening of this insurance department has awakened much interest in Savings Bank Life Insurance in the western part of Massachusetts, and sixteen agencies have been established in Berkshire county.

The Savings Banks of the Commonwealth have shown an increasing interest, and there are now thirteen savings banks which have established public agencies for the insurance departments. Six of these agencies have been established during 1911.

From the beginning Savings Bank Life Insurance has had the cordial co-operation of manufacturers who have established agencies in their factories for the benefit of their employees. There are nearly 150 agencies for Savings Bank Life Insurance at the present time, and nearly 60 of these have been established or arranged for during 1911.

The co-operation of manufacturers has also been manifest through the organization of mutual benefit associations providing for death benefit through policies in Savings Bank Life Insurance. At F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, 300 members of the mutual benefit association are insured under this plan for \$100 each. The company contributes a sum equal to

the amount paid during the year by the members. At the Chas. K. Fox shoe factory, Haverhill, 250 members of the mutual benefit association are insured for \$100 each, and the company contributes a sum equal to one-half the amount paid by the members during the year. At the Logan, Swift & Brigham factory of the United States Envelope Co., at Worcester, there is a mutual benefit association for the women employees, who have the life insurance feature of this organization cared for by the banks to the extent of \$100 on each member. Very recently the mutual benefit association of Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., Pittsfield, manufacturers of high grade stationery, adopted this plan, and 400 policies for \$100 each have been issued by the Berkshire County Savings bank to the members of this association. At the Logan, Swift & Brigham Co. and at Eaton, Crane & Pike Co., the employers make an annual contribution to the funds of the associations. Mayor K. B. Miller of Pittsfield, and owner of the Berkshire Eagle, has also given this year to each one of his employees who has been in his employ for one year or more a \$500 life policy in the Berkshire County Savings bank. Mr. Miller intends not only to pay the first premium on these policies, but to continue to pay the premiums so long as the policyholders remain in his employ.

About twenty employees will benefit by this generosity.

The dividends for the year beginning 1911 have recently been declared by the insurance departments of the Whitman Savings bank, and the People's Savings bank of Brockton. On the monthly premium policies these dividends amount in the first year to 8 1-3 per cent and in the fourth year they amount to two full monthly premiums or 16 2-3 per cent. This fourth year dividend makes the cost of these policies from 30 per cent to 35 per cent less than the weekly premium policies of the large industrial companies. The dividends on the annual premium policies, which are strictly intermediate policies, are increased from 60 per cent to in some cases 100 per cent over the dividends of a year ago. These excellent dividends make these annual

premium policies not only cheaper than the intermediate policies of the industrial companies, but also cheaper, in most instances, than policies issued by the old line companies.

One just criticism of the industrial companies was the heavy lapse rate on their industrial business. The Savings Insurance banks, through the co-operation of the agencies, have been able to reduce the lapse rate of their insurance to a minimum.

A comparison of the amount of business lapsed in the Whitman and Brockton banks with the total amount of issued business during the year shows that the lapse rate of Savings Bank Life Insurance was 15 per cent. A similar comparison shows that the percentage of lapse in the industrial business of the Metropolitan was 65 per cent, and in the Prudential 78 per cent. Therefore, it seems to be well within the facts to say that the lapse rate of Savings Bank Life Insurance is only one-third to one-quarter

of that of the great industrial insurance companies.

In one of the largest agencies for Savings Bank Life Insurance—that of the United Shoe Machinery Co., Beverly—the lapse rate covering a period of over three years has been less than 6 per cent of the business issued during that time.

Savings Bank Life Insurance has proved by this year's experience to be a rapidly growing form of public service in Massachusetts. Beyond any question the insurance is upon a sound and scientific basis. It is aimed to conduct the insurance business of the banks in such a manner that no unnecessary expense shall be incurred, and the interests of the policyholders shall be most carefully conserved. The amount of over-the-counter business at the agencies and at the banks is steadily increasing. The savings banks of Massachusetts are becoming more and more interested in the possibilities of this work, and other states are considering the adoption of similar legislation.

The Carpenter—The Drama on the Boards

By ROBERT BURTON BRUCE

I took him
For the plainest, harmless creature
That breathed upon the earth a Christian,
So smooth

He daubed his vice with show of virtue.
—King Richard III., Act III., Scene 5.

It is a fact that every play has for its foundation a cause.

It would be a farce had it no phases to be conned and studied as object lessons worthy of learning.

The drama now upon the American stage of attention was never built to use invented force, feats of kidnapping or exploits of ransom hunters.

Invention has been before the law many times in many forms. The world cannot show where the cause in the drama now upon the boards or any of its adherents ever thought or attempted an effort at kidnapping, though miscreants in its ranks have sold its soul and their own for ransom.

Prison walls have, very properly, confined many such miscreants, and hastily some adherent who weighed not the consequences though he had a mind to conceive the right and an arm to bravely and boldly strike for it.

For hundreds of years the cause has appealed to the highest attributes of humanity, though dumb beasts, like intelligent man, have suffered for it under outrages urged by malice, hate, base motive and insatiate greed, the spirit and endeavor of which was to destroy those attributes and make the cause appear as

the property and pursuit of wicked men. The world wondered. The cause lived on and the attributes died not.

The primum mobile had, and still has, for its field that labor which is dependent on a wage to supply necessities that go toward keeping life within the body and the body in raiment never known to or worn by our first parents.

How interestingly peaceful would that field have been, and would be now, were it free from thorny growths, storms breaking over its broad domain with destructive force and winds that scatter, hither, thither and anon thereon, poisonous needs germinated with wonderful husbandry solely to destroy the fruition which the noble element of mental and physical power as the grand representative of labor, generously dispensed to humanity.

It can be well said there is no cause that does not have an opponent and an opposite.

One who opposes, generally does so to change, alter, conquer or control what or whoever is tenacious of some certain state, power or contention. While that which or who is opposite is there to reach by varying means and methods the same or similar result.

However, the cause in the drama that is so old but so recently reproduced with remarkable interest, had its genesis prior to any and every element that considered itself strong enough to be an opponent. The moral and economic

world has, however, come to look upon that element, not merely as an opposite or opponent, but as a despot and tyrant determined at all cost to be conqueror and king, with only its own life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in view, rejecting every wise action, judgment and pacific influence.

In the employ of that element appear the brigand, the ransom hunter and the villain, that knows he cannot stand alone, have absolute command and be powerful in his individuality without men and money pliant in aiding his aims and purposes and his yearning to be the hero in the play.

It is now that the audience realizes the presence of the real despot and tyrant and hold a curious and almost breathless interest in the characters in view. The struggle is to find some nobility in or necessity for them and their parts. How fiercely condemnatory and utterly disgusted every auditor becomes as he discovers that the real villain is the despot and tyrant and that he and his satanic satellites have thrown reason into a cauldron where boil the pernicious, aye, poisonous weeds that contain the certainty of death to equity and justice.

A strange figure in a play having such repugnant characters, is the actor performing a counter-service in behalf of the cause. He is not, however, a true hero or one to employ and applaud, especially if he stoop to horrible and heinous destruction of life, limb, property and honor, and only is his service viewed as a necessity by none but those in whom the mad-spirit of revenge revels. Fittingly does our Shakespearean selection apply to him not as the hero, nor the martyr, but the villain in the cause.

The play gains in interest as attention settles itself upon the strange individual dramatis personae. To the calm, critical, impartial auditor, there arises regret and

recoil over the fact that humanity has a member who would sell his very soul if the sale resulted in the crushing of a cause that is human and humane and another with mind so diseased that it de-thrones reason and rationality. Oh, how the generous stagger as the villains gloat over triumph. And the true moralist will rise in the majesty of philanthropy and philosophy and demand the elimination of the repellant creatures and in their stead, the face and forms of actors of the leading cast, who will plead for law and order, but insist upon justice according human rights and liberties to the whole and not to the few.

The National Association of Manufacturers and the Erectors' and Anti-Boycott associations personify on one side the villain and his satellites, and the poor, unfortunate, mentally diseased McNamaras the counter actors, while under the dome of interest sit the fair and impartial, the biased and prejudiced, the real heroes being the toiling masses of the land.

It is a continuous play with the sequel portentuous to the republic's peace and prosperity, but more awful to the toilers who see in the triumph of the opposition the foreshadow of certain death to their industrial power, pursuit and freedom from servile bondage. Better for them, for capital, the republic and the people that the villainous and guilty be punished and the innocent and honest defended.

It may be said conspicuous attempt has been made at rhetorical figuration and mysterious metaphorical word-painting. Certain it is no psychological caprice, fancy or imagination or wild illusion has had indulgence. The cause is real, actual, just and righteous. Were it not, this wonderful world would never have known present physical greatness and grandeur. The play is not, by title, "Labor Against Capital," but "Capital Against the Toilers of America."

Hew to the Line

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

Lo at the loom of life we weave
Our separate threads, that varying fall,
Some stained, some fair; and passing leave
To God the gathering up of all.

After the general babble and excitement over the McNamaras' crimes exhausted itself, there are ever new sensations for a morbid public to gorge upon. It is rather significant that a crime from union labor circles should create so much more criticism and denunciation than one of greater magnitude in political or financial organizations. It is pos-

sible that integrity of purpose is no longer expected from capitalistic combinations, or have their crimes become so open and continual against society that custom establishes a special privilege to the class? From labor union enemies, vengeful inuendoes and unjust charges have raged in vain, for organized labor has long since established a clean record. Labor's cause is the just cause of humanity, and so it is looked upon by the majority of honest and intelligent people the world over.

Some "trust" champions fairly foam at the mouth in their rabid attacks on organized labor, whenever an opportunity

occurs to saddle the union collectively with the delinquencies of an individual.

No fair or intelligent opponent would attempt to condemn a great movement of such world-wide influence for good and for the general welfare, or fasten upon all the guilt of one.

We should not blame one another too severely for the opinions expressed on industrial subjects, for we are all instructed by our own experience and environment in a great degree. We are more or less creatures of circumstance; all are human and none of us can see beyond our own horizon.

It is a wholesome experience for men or movements to get hard knocks sometimes. If we never stumbled and never fell down hard hit, we would never know exactly how to avoid the next tumble, nor be strong enough to get up and go ahead to find out what's coming next.

No reform movement, throughout all ages, ever escaped criticism, hindrance and opposition. The nobler its purpose, and the higher its motives and ideals, the more bitterly will it be opposed and denounced.

All great and heroic enterprises are destined to bear the battle scars of their own peculiar struggles, mistakes, failures and humiliations.

Organized labor is no exception to this unvarying rule. It has had its share of adversities, and still sets forth its fair and cherished ideals and keeps steadily to its original purpose for humanity's uplifting. Truly it "Hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Every party and every movement experiences seasons of fair weather and foul. But unionism is no hot-house pot plant that frosts can blight, or winter's blasts can break. It may bend before the fury of raging storms, but it rises again in its tested strength, sturdier than ever for continued growth. Complaints of the weather and rainy day predictions never clear the atmosphere. Riley was right when he said:

In this existence dry and wet

Will overtake the best of men,

Some little shift of clouds'll shet

The sun off now and then.

Reasonable hours of labor for all who toil—is certainly a humane object of industrial organization. A living wage as a minimum in every industry—this is another worthy object of the labor union. A craven soul indeed it must be who would deny to the working people such conditions as might make possible a decent development of family life—the chance for a comfortable home above squalor and degradation, the luxury of children in the home and not baby bread

winners driven out into the business world by cruel necessity to slave for mere existence. If education and decent conditions of life are unworthy objects for the poor and outcast to set as a goal for human attainment, moral standards must have diminished to a low level among the bon ton.

Right wrongs no man—so it has been said, then let selfishness and falsehood array their mighty forces, so well equipped by Mammon, and crush out all protective institutions for the homes of America's masses—if justice and righteousness avail nothing.

Christianity lived and survived all forms of persecution. So, through cavil and condemnation other reforms for the oppressed classes, founded upon truth, justice, and brotherhood must carry out the tasks of infinite love. The labor union stands for nothing but good to humanity. As a body, it is no more responsible and no more implicated in the individual member's relations to the rest of the world, than a church as a whole deserves annihilation for the imperfections of her ministry. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Selfishness and injustice in the "trust" combinations might be considered by conservative students of economic problems as the most probable cause of spasmodic tendencies to anarchy. This would seem a more reasonable theory than suspicion of the organizations opposed to child labor, inhuman hours of toil, a standard of remuneration below a living wage for all workers, and whose object has always been to uplift humanity from sweatshop degradation to a decent and wholesome plane of comfortable life under clean conditions.

When reforms are a necessity and our municipalities acknowledge the fact, the first step is usually to raise the salaries of the higher officers, even if the men down the line of service below them have to have a reduction of pay.

But charges and counter charges do little to improve the situation for the organized forces of capital and labor. A popular writer expresses it well in these lines:

"Where are you going? Never mind;
Just follow the signboard that says, 'Be kind.'"

Then straight ahead for organized labor. Forward, to bless rather than curse humanity. Onward for good, and not evil to society and the nation. As it presses forward in human service, let unionism turn its face toward the sun so the shadows will fall behind it.

What Are We Coming To?

By DWIGHT L. STODDARD

What we are coming to or where we are going to is a matter the world has pondered over for ages; it is a question that will give cause for meditation for all time to come. Probably no one ever gave us a better idea of where we are going to, and no one ever taught us how we should live in this world, better than that Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago.

What will be our destination after we have parted from this world, cannot be discussed in this article, but what we, as carpenters, are coming to while we stay on earth is a question which should be answered through our organization, and which may well be discussed in our official journal.

Speaking on this subject, I will, however, not go back into ancient history, nor will I even try to reiterate the teachings of the Carpenter nearly 2,000 years ago. I simply wish to speak of existing industrial conditions, of the condition of the carpenter, and of my own experience when a boy learning the trade, and later on, when working in the country as a journeyman.

I worked from sunrise to sundown, and for nearly two years I worked eleven hours per day in a carpenter shop. Yes, my friends, in my early days, especially in the country, the carpenters had to work from sunrise to sundown to make a bare living.

Some years later the ten-hour work day was the general rule in the carpenter trade, and finally, through organization and constantly maintaining a campaign of education among the craft, we succeeded in establishing the eight-hour work day. In my home locality a few years ago we even reduced the working hours to forty-four and one-half per week. Yet we are not only enjoying a much shorter workday, but also much higher pay; we are receiving far more now for the shorter day than we were paid for the day of eleven or even longer hours.

One can hardly realize the great improvements in the carpenter's condition of the last three decades; improvements, which were secured through the untiring energy, strenuous efforts and untold sacrifices by the men organized in the union. The work of our pioneers will be appreciated a great deal more by future generations than by the present. No other craft ever sacrificed more for the improvement of its condition and that of the entire human family, than the carpenter. Some other trades may have locally established for themselves even better hours and wages than the car-

penters have, but it was the carpenters who, as in times of old, said to the world, we must have better conditions throughout the length and breadth of this land and we will put up a good, strong fight until we have universally established the eight-hour workday. By these improvements in the carpenter trade we have paved the way for better conditions of all other trades and of all the workers, organized and unorganized, as well.

Now, what were the forces at work in accomplishing these improvements? Most every one will say organization—quite true, it was through organization we have secured better conditions, but I believe the prime and even the main factor in our accomplishments was education.

Yet, my friends, I regret to say that despite our wonderful improvements of later years, there is one carpenter among every ten who is not two months, two weeks, or likely, two days from the poorhouse. Let some hardship unexpectedly befall any carpenter and if his union did not come to his aid instantly, what would be his condition?

Though we are today working shorter hours and receiving higher wages, the high cost of living has more than offset our increased income and our condition has not been materially improved. The high cost of living is now engaging the attention of the labor organizations in this and all other countries and to overcome it is a problem that most urgently demands solution.

Many remedies are offered and many theories are advanced for the rooting out of this evil. Many reasons are given why the cost of living is so very high. Taft says we are living too fast—he is big enough to know—but in my estimation he is not big enough to suggest a remedy. In my opinion the only way to cope with the high cost of living is through education on economical and political lines. And in this respect, as in days of old, the carpenter will again have to shoulder the burden. Not only the masses, but also the distributing classes, need to be educated; society at large must be taught to observe the command of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

With all the great improvements in industrial conditions of later years, we are still living in great danger that may only be dispelled by educating the common people and by them moving onward and upward until the conditions have been reached that rightfully belong to us.

Present conditions are becoming more unbearable every day—the carpenter who is the most prominent figure in the building of the towns and in making the world what it is, is risking his life and limbs following his occupation. Even quite recently members of my own Local Union had to die like dogs or were forever maimed through the collapse of a building. This is too great a sacrifice to stand it any longer, nor should we be satisfied with the compensation accorded us for our labor. We are entitled to more than what we receive, but what we rightfully expect will never be granted us unless the men of our craft have become educated as to the proper way of demanding our rights, and the rest of humanity has to be educated as to granting our just demands.

What we are coming to depends not only on the intelligence, energy and ability of our leaders, but more so on the

activity and degree of education attained by the rank and file. It behooves our entire membership to put forth their best efforts in the advancement of our cause. If the rank and file are awake to their own interests and their brains active, we will make progress very rapidly. If not, we will not only remain in the same condition, but we will soon be falling backward, and when once starting downward, it is like a toboggan slide—just let her go and we will strike the bottom. But then it is not an easy matter to pull back up the hill, and going up again is a hard struggle.

Let our motto always be: "Onward and Upward." Let us hold fast to all that we have accomplished, to all that is good. Let us be awake to our own interests and we will soon find ourselves coming to conditions far better than the conditions the carpenter ever enjoyed.

Dynamite vs. Reason

By G. W. AVERY

Whether we like it or not, the recent confessions of the McNamaras and the general exposures of dynamiting outrages in the United States, as viewed by other nations, places us in the same class as the bomb-throwing anarchists of Russia.

We are not all guilty. No! Neither are all the people of Russia bomb-throwers. But from the viewpoint of the intelligent people of the United States, Russia is a nation of a low order of civilization, whose people prefer to accomplish their ends by force rather than by the use of intelligent reasoning.

From the viewpoint of other nations our dynamiting crimes must look the same.

Who is to blame? Labor is guilty! Yes, certainly! But do not think for a moment that capital does not have to shoulder a share of the responsibility.

We read about the conflict between labor and capital. I prefer to consider it as a conflict between labor and dividends.

The percentage of accidents in our industrial establishments is appalling; and a very large proportion of them are avoidable by the use of proper safety appliances.

Unfortunately the furnishing of proper safety appliances cuts into dividends.

Again and again we read of labor stepping into the cage and going down into the mine, where, with light hearts and willing hands, they dig the dusky diamonds which furnish the power to turn

the wheels of our industrial system and warms our homes.

Boom! Crash!! and scores of them are dead in the dark depths of the mine.

Their wives and children, mothers and sweethearts gathering in weeping groups around the mouth of the mine, know full well that proper safety appliances were not provided by the owners of the mine, because they cost money, knowing that their loved ones are dead in the depths and that they must face the cold world as widows and orphans in order that the stockholders of the mine may receive dividends. We shudder at the enormity of the McNamaras' crime—we could not believe it until they confessed—but we shudder again when we read of scores of funerals occurring at one time in some little mining camp, the result of some clearly avoidable accident.

Labor spends its youth, manhood and womanhood, laboring in the cotton mills; old age, ill health and many other causes (avoidable and unavoidable), impair their earning capacity, and to keep the wolf from the door, the little innocent children are taken from play and school and put to work in the mill. Day by day their tender lungs are filled with the lint of the mill, their cheeks grow pale, their bodies thin. The helpless parents see these conditions and they know that the bone and sinew, the brain and nerve of the young and growing generation are being ground into factory dividends. I might write of the avoidable railroad accidents, the sweatshops

of the great cities, the fire traps of the big factories; in short, our whole industrial system will tell the same story of human sacrifice in the interest of dividends.

Do these conditions warrant labor in the use of dynamite to destroy the life and property of their so-called enemies? It certainly does not. We love to hear the church choir sing the old familiar hymn, "Jesus Paid It All." But when we sing of the glorious liberty and independence of the American republic we need to change the wording and sing it, "Washington Paid It All."

The noble army of patriots who fought under Washington were nearly all of them from the ranks of the working and producing classes. In the face of untold suffering and hardships they fought and won for themselves and future generations a measure of liberty and freedom hitherto unknown in the annals of history.

They placed in the hands of every free-born American the all-powerful, universal and unlimited ballot.

The world at large will yield a certain amount of excuse for the serfs of Russia in the use of force and bombs to induce their autocratic government to recognize their rights.

But there is no excuse for the American, who, refusing to make intelligent use of the liberties he possesses to right a wrong, but, instead, will resort to dynamite to destroy the life and property of his opponents. The man who puts a charge of dynamite under a building equipped with a time exploder, knowing that his fellowmen will be working in the building at that hour, and the man who sends hundreds of men into a dangerous mine without proper safety appliances, are in the same class. Neither of them can escape the brand of Cain.

If labor is ever going to remedy the evils under which the workers live and toil, it must be done by intelligent reasoning. It can never be done by brute force.

The little paper ballot falls as noiselessly as snow flakes on a grassy lawn, but it expresses the will of a free man more eloquently than the roar of cannon.

Government Control

By JOHN UPTON

Some of us seem to have an inborn fear of anything that is new in the matter of government and when the subject of government control of industries is mentioned some people begin to get frightened. Now let us stop and see if there is any new and untried theories in the idea of the general government taking control of almost anything that is now managed by private enterprises.

When our country was new, if a man needed to send a message to another he had to deliver it himself or pay someone else for doing it. Now, the government does it for an exceedingly small fee.

In the early days a man could dig a well where he pleased and could use the water for drinking, but now in some cities he cannot have a well and is not even allowed to build a house to shelter himself and family unless he complies with certain rules and regulations as to location, material used, connection with sewer and water system.

In colonial ages and later almost anyone could practice law, medicine, or teach school, but now the government has taken control of these professions to such an extent that one has to pass a more or less rigid examination. Yet, from all this assumption of authority by the power of government, does anyone suffer or set up a fearful cry that everything is going wrong?

There was a time when nearly all official positions were handed out to the faithful as a reward for supporting the party then in power, then came the Civil Service system and those who were faithful to their duties were retained instead of being turned out to make room for new men. Merely another instance of government control.

There are two great matters which come close to nearly all of us. Our schools and our roads. It would seem that here if anywhere the people would shut out the government, but no! Early in our country's history there were laws made regarding the public schools and from time to time these laws have been added to, until now, in most instances, not only does the individual parent have little voice in the management of the schools, but the attendance of the child is made compulsory. The parent cannot keep the child at home, even when his services are needed, and as for letting him work for someone else, the government forbids.

But someone will say, "What of the government control of the railroads, steamboat lines, telegraph, telephone, express business? Let us see:

Attorney General Wickersham, in his report to congress, said: "Forty-six prosecutions for illegal discriminations and rebates were instituted during the

past year. The Attorney General urges the amendment of the twenty-eight-hour law governing the railroad transportation of livestock by imposing an imprisonment penalty for its violation."

This looks something like government regulations, if not actual control. Again:

"The vigorous enforcement of the customs laws, the Attorney General says, resulted in the recovery of \$2,120,000 in duties out of which the government had been defrauded."

Here is another example of the general government saying what a private individual may or may not do. So we might quote numerous examples to show that the government has been for years past, and still is, in many ways assuming control of things. Judging the future by

the past, we may venture to predict that more will follow and that the time will come when the public utilities will be managed for the good of the people, rather than for the welfare of the pockets of the few.

Perhaps you who live a few miles out on a rural delivery route can order small articles and get them by mail. Parcels post, government express, or a system under some other name, and get them delivered as cheaply as they could have been sent to England. Viewed in the right light, there seems nothing alarming about government control. People and business in general become adapted to it and things go on as before, only more smoothly. After each advance we begin to look ahead for the next step.

Industrial Peace and Progress

The National Civic Federation has so far received from the following governors of states acceptances of the invitation to send delegates to its twelfth annual meeting, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 5, 6 and 7, 1912, namely: Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire; Governor W. Hodges Mann, of Virginia; Governor Aram J. Pothier, of Rhode Island; Governor Chester H. Aldrich, of Nebraska; Governor Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida; Governor W. W. Kitchin, of North Carolina; Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama; Governor John A. Mead, of Vermont; Governor Lee Cruise, of Oklahoma; Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan; Governor Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming; Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts; Governor John Burke, of North Dakota; Governor John A. Dix, of New York; Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio; Governor Charles S. Deneen of Illinois; Governor O. B. Colquitt, of Texas.

The general theme for the program of the meeting will be "Industrial Peace and Progress." It will be held in the Peace Hall of the Pan-American building. His eminence Cardinal Gibbons will preside on March 5 and the opening address will be made by President William Howard Taft. The relation of employer to employee will be considered from three standpoints, viz:

The private employer to his employees.

The public utility company to its employees.

The government, federal, state or municipal to its employees.

Where Capital Treats With Labor.

There will be discussed the practical operation of the trade agreements between the railway systems of the country and the brotherhoods of engineers,

firemen, conductors, trainmen and other employees; the successful operation of the three years' contract between publishers and the international organizations of printers, pressmen and stereotypers; as well as the contracts in many other trades, such as street railways, building trades, coal mining, and brewing. The contract between the publishers and their employees is one of the most remarkable in this country, which is the same as saying "in the world," as nothing in any of the European countries can compare with it. In this industry they have worked out a model plan, which practically amounts, so to speak, to voluntary compulsory arbitration. The contract provides against all strikes; but it also provides for a local arbitration committee, composed of an equal number of representatives of the local employers' and the employees' organizations concerned, and to this arbitration committee must be submitted all grievances that may arise. If either side is displeased with the award of this local committee an appeal may be made to the National Board, where an odd man can be selected, if necessary. The National Board consists of Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of "The Boston Globe," George C. Hill, of "The Indianapolis Star," and H. M. Kellogg; Secretary of the American Newspaper Publishers' association; and, for the Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, its president; Hugo Miller, its second vice-president and J. W. Hays, its secretary and treasurer. The feature, however, which is most unique and also most potential in the interest of peace is that should the men in any office, from any cause, violate the agreement and strike, instead of submitting their grievance to the arbitration board, their places

will be filled by the union, and not by the employers, who are thus protected from being obliged to enact the role of strike-breaker with all its unpleasant accessories; and the very fact that every member knows that if he violates his contract and strikes, his place will be filled by union men makes him think long and hard before he throws down his tools. This provision, also, is tantamount to an underwriting by the national organizations of the contracts made by the men, and being entirely voluntary it is much more satisfactory than any legal methods of incorporation that have been proposed. While the printers have such restraints put upon them, the publishers also are restrained from violations of the contract or attempts to interpret it unfairly because every dispute can be referred to the national body, which is called the supreme court in the industry, and as it provides for an old member of the board, there is bound to be a decision.

Public Utilities Concerned.

What has been done in private industry, it is claimed, can well be done also in such quasi-public utilities as street railways, electric light and gas companies, and there are, in fact, many contracts of that kind already existing between the street railways and their employees. Street railways strikes in Philadelphia and Columbus, the express strike in New York City, and the shop men's strike on the Union Pacific and Southern Railway systems emphasize the need for doing everything possible to reduce to a minimum such disturbances.

The need for careful consideration of the relation of public employees, federal, state and municipal, to their employers, the people represented by the government, is emphasized by the tremendous upheavals which have occurred in Europe especially in Paris, where the controversy with the letter carriers and the employees of the government railway almost led to a revolution. This subject will be discussed at the annual meeting under the head of:

"How Can Public Employees Secure Redress of Just Grievances. Without Resorting to a Strike?" In the federal government the controversy on this subject with the federal employees is becoming acute. Following the defeat of Congressman Loud, chairman of the appropriations committee, by the Letter Carriers' association because of his refusal to approve certain new legislation which they demanded, an executive order was issued by President Roosevelt, which has since been re-issued by President Taft. This order reads:

"All officers and employees of the United States, of every description, serving in or under any kind of executive department or independent government establishment, and whether serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments or independent government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service." This order, the employees claim, was a denial of their right to petition and they are now supporting a bill in congress, introduced by Senator La Follette, which would give them the right to organize and to petition congress direct on any matter they choose.

Similar questions have been raised in several states, where the school teachers, firemen and policemen have organized campaigns to secure an increase in salary. There are those who justify the action of public employees in organizing and bringing political influence to bear, when necessary, to secure better conditions of employment, but who deny the right of such public servants to use their political power for the purpose of forcing an advance in their salaries, claiming that such action is against public policy. "Is there such a distinction?" is a question which will be discussed.

Public vs. Private Working Conditions.

For, aside from the wage question, it is well known that in many instances public employees work under conditions much worse than those of wage-earners in private establishments. While there are no important instances of school teachers, firemen or policemen striking to better their conditions, strikes of public employees have occurred in many other lines, the most recent instance in New York City being that of the garbage drivers, while last year there was a strike of the firemen on the municipal ferry boats. Just how such questions have been answered in all the countries of Europe will be presented at this meeting.

Compensation for injuries sustained during employment by public employees and industrial wage-earners will receive a further impetus by devoting a part of the program to its consideration. It is appropriate that that subject should have presentation in the national capital at this time, as the congressional commission is about to report, through the president, to congress a compensation act for

interstate railways. That commission has adopted the principles of the Federation's model Workmen's Compensation Act. It is hoped, if these are enacted into law and upheld by the Supreme Court, that this action will have great weight in the interest of uniform state legislation for compulsory workmen's compensation, in which the Federation is particularly interested, and it will doubtless take action to assist in the passage of this federal measure.

The Letter Carriers' Case.

A further reason for discussing this question within the portals of the federal government is the desirability of securing legislation by the congress to ensure compensation to injured federal employes not now covered by national legislation. For example, letter carriers may receive injury and even though those injuries should occur after years of faithful service, their pay stops the moment incapacitation comes.

Pensions and Retirement Plans.

"Pensions for federal, state and municipal employes" as well as "Retirement Plans for Wage Earners in Private Enterprises" will be urged. Pensions for employes is a topic co-related to workmen's compensation, in that disabled employes may become pensioners.

To become incapacitated after years of loyal service with no means of support, is the dread of every thinking wage-worker, whether in private industry or in public service. The main problem involved in all pension plans is the question, "Shall employes contribute to retirement funds?" From the public standpoint it is of serious moment that the work of the government, whether municipal, state or federal, should not be hampered by retaining in the service employes incapacitated by age. Until a

proper pension plan is worked out, public machinery will be clogged, as no official has the heart to throw out upon the world those who have devoted their lives to the service of the government.

The "common surfman" in the life-saving service, who has an enforced vacation of two months in the year without pay and makes only \$65 a month, presents one of the many types in the employ of the national government appealing for its consideration.

The Superannuation Problem.

There are now more than 250 men in the government printing office over 65 years of age. It would be an advantage to the government to provide for the retirement of men who cannot perform an average day's work.

To urge legislation on pensions for public employes, fair to the state and to the employe, is one of the objects of the Federation.

In addition to the discussion of the vital problems outlined above, there will be the following departmental meetings of the Federation, viz.:

Regulation of Industrial Corporations, Seth Low, chairman.

Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities, Emerson McMillin, chairman.

Compensation for Industrial Accidents, August Belmont, chairman.

Pure Food and Drugs, John Hays Hammond, chairman.

Reform in Legal Procedure, Alton B. Parker, chairman and The Woman's Welfare, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, chairman and the Employers' Welfare Departments, W. R. Willcox, chairman, devoted to interesting employers, whether public or private, in improving the conditions under which employes in all industries and in all occupations work and live.

Compliments Union Labor

Congressman Lafferty of Oregon Makes Eulogistic Reference to Unions

During the consideration of the Hughes eight-hour bill in the House of Representatives on December 14, Congressman Lafferty, of Oregon, said, in part: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to go on record in favor of labor unions and in favor of the great work organized labor has done for humanity. This bill fixes eight hours as the standard for a day's labor on all government work. The measure was introduced in this house by the able member from New York (Mr. Hughes), who is himself a holder of a card in a labor union. The bill was referred to the committee on labor, of which the able member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilson), also holder of a union card, has the honor

to be chairman. I am glad to say that there are thirteen other members of this house who hold union cards, and we find them all here on the floor this afternoon working for the passage of this bill. If union labor had done nothing more than to give us the bill now under consideration, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country. This bill sets the standard at eight hours for a full day's work, with a full day's pay, for all laborers and mechanics. No private employer can hereafter say that the demands of his employes for an eight-hour day is unreasonable, when the government has said by this bill, which we are going to pass, that it is reasonable. We

are also indebted to organized labor for most of the laws heretofore passed looking to the health, comfort and safety of the employes. The mad rush to obtain money in the United States has been the greatest obstacle in the way of a full and complete enjoyment of our people of the blessings of a free republic. It is high time that a sharp halt was being called. It was written of old: 'For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?'

SHERWOOD PENSION BILL.

The Sherwood pension bill, which carries with it a heavy increase in pensions to the old and disabled soldiers of the country, and which has passed the House of Representatives, will come up before the pensions committee in the Senate at an early date. There is some opposition in the Senate, but it is predicted that the bill will receive the sanction of the upper branch finally. The author of the bill, Representative Sherwood, is a member of the Toledo, O., Typographical Union, and is an honored member of the labor group in Congress.

CONTRACTS LET.

The ordnance bureau of the war department has just let a contract for 200 limbers for three-inch guns. The value of this contract is \$675,000. The British-American company secured a contract for 100 caissons for three-inch guns for \$275,000. Both these contracts go to concerns that antagonize organized labor, and in which the ten-hour day is the rule. The United States government has millions invested in the Rock Island (Ill.) and Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenals, equipped with the most modern machinery, and where this work could, if desired, be done.

TRYING TO BREAK STRIKE.

It is reported from the headquarters of the machinists that a certain member of that organization has been endeavoring to discourage the members of that organization now on strike on the Illinois Central. A cleverly worded circular has been dropped here and there and specious personal arguments used with the end in view of creating a break in the ranks of the strikers. A circular has also been issued by the International Association of Machinists to the members on strike on the road referred to in which this instance is called attention to. Notwithstanding the efforts made to discourage the men it is stated that they are stronger in their position than at any time since the strike, the motive

* * * That conditions are growing better is shown by the fact that we are passing this bill this afternoon. The people are rapidly coming to realize that Lincoln's definition meant something, and that this country is for the people. If the people will send men to Congress, regardless of their politics, who are not under obligations to the special interests, we will in a few short years make this country one of, by, and for the people."

power of the road being in extremely bad shape owing in great measure to the severe weather of the last few weeks.

THE TRADES UNION PHILOSOPHY.

Trades unionism is the philosophy of human justice in the world of industry. Its creed is the golden rule and its doctrine finds millions of adherents because it begins with elementary principles by pointing the way to material salvation.

Wherever the wheels of industry are in motion there the beneficent influence of trades unionism is a potent factor: It enfolds the masses of toil, oblivious to disparities of color, sex, nationality, or creed. Its ideal is the brotherhood of man, toward which it attains by the betterment of society as a whole. Because its methods strike most directly at the evils of our time, it is pre-eminently the greatest renovating force in our political and industrial structure today.

Unionism teaches toilers to search themselves for the light that leads out of bondage. It offers no apology for honorable toil, but inspires the toiling masses to demand their birthright as equal heirs to the bounty of their creator.

Its boundaries and it can not, and will not, be appropriated by any political party or platform. The doctrine that has given a newer and brighter outlook of life to millions of toilers shall not be distorted by ambitious seekers after self-glorification.

The people of labor will assert their might at the polls just as soon as they realize that the responsibility for honest, efficient administration rests, not with parties, but on men. Then they will elect men who shall recognize their responsibility to their conscience and their God.

When that time comes, we will cease to gloat over the men who "also ran," for party victory will not be the great desideratum. But when that time comes, public officers will be graced with true, honest, responsible men and all the people will receive a square deal in the administration of human justice. — The Printing Trades Magazine.

BURNS IN HOT WATER.

A suit for \$50,000 was entered against Detective William J. Burns for libel, at Montreal, Canada, by the celebrated detectives, William and Allan Pinkerton, on January 4. Burns had worked up a case against the Pinkerton Agency for one David Russell, a Montreal millionaire, who claims that the Pinkertons had been concerned in a conspiracy against him. In spite of his efforts Burns was unsuccessful. Now the Pinkertons are suing him for damages.

FOUNDRY MEN'S COMPLAINTS.

The molders and other employes of the foundry at the naval gun factory in Washington, D. C., have entered vigorous complaint against the poorly equipped ventilating apparatus in the building in which they work. The fumes from the converters escape into the foundry and seriously hurt the health of the 172 men employed. The men have complained many times and now insist upon the apparatus being thoroughly overhauled and brought up to modern standards.

STENOGRAPHERS ON STRIKE AT CAPITOL.

The extra force of stenographers, which is drawn from the commercial stenographic firms of Washington, D. C., threw down their tools and quit the job without any preliminary efforts to conciliate or arbitrate, on January 8, when the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives insisted upon reducing the price paid per folio 40 per cent, or from 25 to 15 cents. The regular stenographers receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each, but as they are not affected, no trouble exists in their ranks. The tremendous increase of work among the several committees and commissions require substitute help. These, of course, have to be drawn from outside sources. Arbitration was suggested for an adjustment of the difficulties, but the stenographers said: "No arbitration goes, 25 cents is our price."

THE WHITE LABEL.

The Consumers' League of the District of Columbia is fighting for better conditions in stores, shops, and factories, and is vigorously advocating the white label campaign, for the purpose of benefiting the factory worker and protecting consumers against diseases like tuberculosis. The white label of the Consumers' League guarantees. 1. That the State factory laws are obeyed. 2. That all goods are made on premises approved by the league.

no home finishing or sweat shop work being permitted. 3. No overtime work permitted, ten hours a day for the maximum. 4. Children under 16 not employed. The League does not interfere with conditions of labor directly affecting merchants, such as the wages and hours of retail clerks.

Carpenters have secured the nine-hour day without reduction in wages at Newport, Vt.

INCOME TAX SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the income tax law. The Wisconsin law is similar to the draft which has been drawn up and recommended for adoption by the State National Taxation Reform Associations. Shortly after it went into effect in Wisconsin, a test case was thrown into court in order to have its validity determined. This decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court will go far towards setting a standard and establishing this system of taxation in other states.

JEWELRY WORKERS' SUCCESSES.

The Jewelry Workers' International Union reduced working hours from 60 to 52 and 54 per week and increased the minimum wage scale 25 per cent in many jewelry factories during the year 1911.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.

It is quite likely that a compromise may be effected whereby congress will submit to the people an amendment to the federal constitution providing for direct election of United States senators by the people. Senator Clark of Wyoming, who heads the senate conferees, has submitted to the members of the conference a compromise, which is as follows: "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." The compromise also proposes another amendment as follows: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof."

TYPO UNION SHOWING GOOD.

In a letter from John W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, to Secretary Morrison the closing paragraph reads: "It is pleasing indeed to know of the increase in the membership of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Our own organization was never in better shape. While we are meeting some little opposition all local unions, with few exceptions, are negotiating new contracts at increased scales and better conditions. The work of organizing is also progressing nicely and our membership is constantly increasing."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Postmaster General Hitchcock Announces That He Will Recommend Government Purchase of Telegraph.

One of the things which the American Federation of Labor has advocated for many years has been government ownership of the telegraph. Some twenty odd years ago Senator N. P. Hill of Colorado introduced in the United States Senate what was then known as the postal telegraph bill. The senator was importuned to let his bill remain in committee and cease his activity in support of it. This he refused to do, although there apparently was no hope of its even being reported from the committee. Jay Gould was then at the height of his power and controlled the destiny of the telegraph business, and when Senator Hill became a candidate for re-election the Gould interests spent \$250,000 in Colorado and defeated the senator. Since that time there has been no well directed or earnest effort to pass legislation looking to taking over the telegraph business by the government. But now comes Postmaster General Hitchcock, without a word of warning, and announces that he proposes to recommend that the government acquire all the telegraph lines of the country and that they be operated in connection with the postoffice department. Various estimates have been placed upon the amount the government would be compelled to pay for the present equipment of the companies, ranging from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The postmaster general asserts that it is his opinion that great economies will result in the consolidation under the postoffice department of the mail and wire facilities, and that a substantial reduction in rates for telegrams would result. It is recalled that between the years 1844 and 1847 the government, under the authority of Con-

gress, operated the first telegraph line in the United States. It is claimed that Congress has the necessary authority to act, as Section 5267 of the revised statutes provides that the government may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. The newspapers assert that the recommendation of Hitchcock was made upon his own responsibility without consultation with the president or cabinet, and also that the president is not in favor of the proposal. This state of affairs will no doubt preclude the possibility of the recommendation now reaching Congress.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

The Shipbuilding Trust has finally come to the conclusion that the 8-hour law in construction of battleships and other vessels for the navy must be accepted. It was reported a few weeks ago that no bids would be made for the two new battleships ordered by the last Congress, on January 4. The Fore River Shipbuilding Company bid \$5,980,000 for one vessel of Class 1, and \$5,935,000 for one vessel of Class 2. The New York Shipbuilding Company bid \$5,926,000 on one vessel of Class 2; the Newport News Company bid \$6,450,000 for Class 1, and \$6,350,000 for two vessels of same class. The Naval Appropriation Bill only carried \$6,000,000 for the construction of each of these dreadnaughts. The Cramps of Philadelphia refused to bid under the 8-hour restriction.

ADVICE FOR EVERYBODY.

Be loyal to your decisions.
Be considerate of the under dog.
Don't expect a boy to have a man's judgment.
A system violated is worse than no system at all.
Do not let your egotism lead your judgement to ruin.
Many a business man has hanged himself with red tape.
Learn all you can, but remember, at best, you know little.
Aspire, and if you succeed remember that others are aspiring.
Being up-to-date means being always a little ahead of the procession.
Don't condemn another's method until you are sure it isn't better than your own.
Be careful not to charge as crimes in other things that you condone in yourself.
Don't find fault with a man for doing his best, even if he doesn't do it just your way.
If the thing you order done proves to be the wrong thing, remember who it was that gave the order.—John K. LeBaron.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |

(i) Fixture Hangers.

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Friday night at 2801 Franklin avenue. President, J. M. Thompson, 2801 Franklin avenue; Vice-President, J. B. Price; Financial Secretary, W. S. Peebles, 2801 Franklin avenue; Recording Secretary, W. B. Smith; Treasurer, James McGinn.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 178 Ridenow avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Warmy, 469 14th street.

(b) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Friday night at Musicians' Hall, 175 Washington street. President, James Slattery, 2431 Monroe street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Yount, 232 N. Clark street; Recording Secretary, A. M. Parish, 2516 Monroe street; Treasurer, James Sharp, 153 S. Western avenue.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

(b) No. 20, New York, N. Y.—President, Wm. Shephard, 344 E. 146th street, Bronx; Vice President, Jos. Gehlback, 1480 Gate avenue, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thorsden, 638 E. 138th street, Bronx; Recording Secretary, Phillip Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. C. Fisher.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets Wednesday at Labor Temple, Nebraska street. President, W. S. Donaldson, Genl. Del. Lincoln, Neb.; Vice-President, H. W. Miller, 2821 N. 24th; Financial Secretary, T. F. Crawford, 527 Tenney avenue, Kansas City, Kans.; Recording Secretary, Oscar Peterson, 2501 South 20th street; Treasurer, Geo. Ottenberger, 927 S. 24th.

(a) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays of every month at Federation Hall 3rd and Wabasha streets. President, J. F. Rice, 64 East 11th street; Vice President, A. J. Flaherty, 236 Norris street; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 350 West University avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. Schoeneman, 1111 Goff avenue West, St. Paul Minn.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 West Cook street.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd avenue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Andy Peterson, 700 Erie street, southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 4th avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 4th avenue, south.

(c) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, 123 South Adams street. President, J. E. Priddy, 1409 Missouri avenue; Financial Secretary, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville avenue; Treasurer, G. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, A. J. Woods, 425 Fulton street; Vice President, John Butler, 164 Thompson street; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly street; Recording Secretary, Mont Getz, 209 Seneca street.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday each month at 63 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 North 44th Court; Vice President, Daniel Cahill, 115 East Chestnut street; Financial Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 North 64th Court; Recording Secretary, Charles Kimmer, 1222 Diversity Parkway; Treasurer, Geo. Fahey, 2108 Jackson Place.

No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Financial Secretary—L. Atwood, 116 West Main street.

(c) No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday night at 280 Plane street. President, Jos. Dunn, 636 Hunterdon street; Vice President, Wm. Bamford, 71 South 8th street; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th street; Recording Secretary, H. P. O'Hagan, 16 West End avenue; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence avenue, Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets Thursday of each week at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. President, Fred Schuchtermann, 326 North Hicks street; Vice President, Geo. Chodera, 536 Carlton Way, Hollywood, L. A.; Financial Secretary, James Joyce, 1326 East 15th street; Recording Secretary, Dan Nuckolls, 556 Orange Grove avenue, Glendale, Cal.; Treasurer, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware Road.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets each Monday night at room 40 King Bldg., 1627 Lawrence street; President, W. J. Hockett, 407 21st street; Vice President, C. B. Noxan, 2441 West 28th avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion street, box 614; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 South Clarkson; Treasurer, R. H. Homil, 3832 Zenobia street.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon; Recording Secretary, R. Lash; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Maltby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

(c) No. 82, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday of each week at Labor Temple, 538 Maple avenue. President, W. A. Smith, 731 Miles street; Vice-President, Greenwood, 519 Maple avenue; Financial Secretary, H. C. Lock, 319 Maple avenue; Recording Secretary, J. S. Reif, 1340 W. 46th street; Treasurer, F. T. Broiles, 332 Echo Park avenue.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice-President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 133 Sanders avenue, Scotia; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonsbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—President, J. Keefe, 3 Martin street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Walls, 19 Howell avenue; Recording Secretary, M. Farrell, 659 North street; Treasurer, J. H. Walls, 125 Bloss street.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday in Lewer's Hall, 9th street and Spring Garden. President, James B. Sturgeon, 229 S. Ithan street; Vice-President, Geo. Daniels; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer street; Recording Secretary, Arthur Laird, 2507 W. Corless street; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle street.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 242 Straight street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Clifton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday nights at Wells' Memorial at 987 Washington street. President, Jas. Nichols, 1 Overlook avenue, Revere; Vice-President, J. M. Ralph, Hotel Waterston, Bullfinch street; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M street, South Boston; Recording Secretary, E. L. Dennis, 65 Wellington Road, Dorchester; Treasurer, Theo Gould, 17 Wigglesworth street, Rox.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets Wednesday at 987 Washington street, Boston. President, M. Birmingham, 2 Wighton street, Brighton; Vice-President, B. M. Dionne, 307 Webster avenue, Cambridge; Financial Secretary, J. M. McEwan, 47 Norfolk street, Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Wm. Warren, 991 Watertown street, West Newton; Treasurer, W. D. Hubbard, 19 Temple street, Boston.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets Friday night in Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison streets. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Gulley, Box 610.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 471 Brook street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peelle, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Freenark, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Tuesday night in Hood Building, Room 325, at 20th street and 32d avenue. President, J. W. P. Hancock, 1804 4th avenue; Vice-President, J. N. Harper; Financial Secretary, J. G. Cardwell, 3025 Ensley avenue; Recording Secretary, J. G. Cardwell, 3025 Ensley avenue; Treasurer, R. M. Fruitticher, 900 S. 14th street.

(a) No. 138, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, Daniel Mullen, 2008 N. Barr street.

(a) No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m. in I. B. E. W. Hall at 246 State street. President, Grove Armin, 328 Germania avenue; Financial Secretary, J. B. Welch, 902 Duane avenue; Recording Secretary, Chas. Condon, 14 Raymond street; Treasurer, F. B. Coe, 629 State street.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Krauter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilms, 510 Claim street.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 521 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Springfield, Ill.—Financial Secretary, L. Delchante, box 55, Elkhart, Ill.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Assembly, East Main street. President, Thos. Snopp, 368 South Whitesboro street; Financial Secretary, W. C. Gordon, 247 East Ferris street; Recording Secretary, Ed Element, 385 South Day street.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hancorn, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice-President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Brood.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice-President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebemoed, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday night at A. O. H. hall, South Tejon street. President, Frank Manley, 130 East Huerfano; Vice-President, Mr. Craighead, 322 East St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 North Spruce street; Recording Secretary, T. F. Hendrickson, 323 South Cascade. Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care Elks club.

(a) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday night each month at C. L. U. Hall, Patton avenue. President, D. H. Waters, Florence Hotel, Asheville, N. C.; Vice-President, D. M. Clarke, box 614 Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church street, Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, H. T.

Hatley, 58 Patton avenue, Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, C. R. Cook, 57 Church street, Asheville, N. C.

(b) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday night of each month at 246 State street. President, M. J. Schuller, 474 Hulett street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Tanguay, 135 3d street, Scotia, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 703 Huron street; Recording Secretary, Robert A. Jones, 1 Morrison Place, P. O. box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner avenue.

Sub. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Trades Union Hall, State street. President, Mrs. J. Kenrick, 157 Crane street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, Miss Ida Krueger, Sargent Place, Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Miss Tessie Wilson, shop 40, Gen. Elec. Works; Recording Secretary, Miss Leach Haley, 19 College street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Miss Anna Higgins, 158 Crane street, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, L. Heuck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday night of the month at Eagles' Hall, 2d street. President, E. W. Mitchell, 623 3d avenue, west; Financial Secretary, Eugen Bruce, 602 Prentice avenue; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Eugen Bruce, 1115 5th avenue, east.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bldg., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue, Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeney, Wenham, Mass.

No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Chas. Ryder, 905 South 2d street.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y. President, B. Hawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, W. J. Lindsey, Craig street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 839 Emmett street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opydyke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 71 Highland avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

(c) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday night at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th street. President, G. Schultz, 1073 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice President, Chas. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Fred Man, 999 Freeman street Bronx, New York City; Treasurer, C. S. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at City Hall. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, No. 10 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 31 Prince street.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 4341 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Steuben avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl,

350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart street.

No. 284, Rochester, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, E. E. Friday, 3 Burkhard Place.

(c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Monday at No. 16, 5th So. street. President, H. A. Gansmoe, 2426, 4th avenue, south; Vice-President, J. B. Lein, 202 North 7th street; Financial Secretary, E. M. Stanchfield, 419 10th street, south; Recording Secretary, F. E. Miller, 730 22d avenue, North; Treasurer, E. E. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, J. Ostron, 184 Union street.

No. 305, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Financial Secretary, J. E. Arnold, 437 Greenlawn avenue.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Amo; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Building Trade Room, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Financial Secretary, Homer Miller, 307 East 6th street.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Pythian Castle, 9th street. President, E. A. Ereckson, 1831 E street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, Labor Temple; Recording Secretary, L. M. Clauson, 728 8th street; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, New Jersey—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at 146 Smith street, Union Hall. President, Norris M. Terwilliger, 86 Bayard street, New Brunswick, N. J.; Vice-President, Peter C. Peterson, 540 Sayre avenue, P. Amboy, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Daniel Lewis, 76 Commerce street, P. Amboy, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Rudolph L. Schuck, 558 Amboy avenue, P. Amboy, N. J.; Treasurer, John H. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazlewood avenue, Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Financial Secretary, M. Evans, box 734.

(c) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday night at Germania Hall, 107 West Jefferson street. President, Harry A. Sigmier, 1733 Frankfort avenue; Vice President, Wm. J. Busam, Fontaine Ferry Park; Financial Secretary, Ernest L. Baxter, 2902 Montgomery avenue; Recording Secretary, H. G. Blakely, 2106 Wilson street; Treasurer, H. F. Kerweese, 202 East Gray.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—President, Wm. Claus; Financial Secretary, Walter Fitzgerald, 1114 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets every Tuesday night at room 201-2 Scales Bldg., South 2d street. President, G. S. Felt, 2005 Denison; Vice President, I. B. Brown, 444 North Chero-

kee; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, W. L. McClure, 1205 Dorchester; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(a) No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—Meets first Saturday night of each month over Royal National Bank, Spring street. President, O. T. Adams, 514 Casonica street; Financial Secretary, J. T. Brown, 15 Queen street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Parkhill, Louisiana street; Treasurer, C. F. Pittman, General Delivery.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at St. Andrew Hall, 987 Washington street. President, Arthur J. McCarron, 23 Wenham street, Forest Mills; Vice-President, Albert H. Nichols, 91 Bristol Road, West Somerville; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport street, Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George M. Loux, 209 West Canton street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Jos. Miller, 12 Clark street, Somerville, Mass.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Adee street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Wall street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue.

(a) No. 406, Ardmore, Okla.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Union Hall, West Main street. President, J. F. Jordan, box 293, Ardmore, Okla.; Financial Secretary, John A. Ball, 327 F streets, northeast; Recording Secretary, Paul Phillips, 414 B street, northwest, Ardmore, Okla.; Treasurer, John A. Ball, 15 A street, northwest.

No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets last Monday in month at Labor Hall, Washington street. President, James Bullock, 221 Seymour avenue; Financial Secretary, C. H. Krieg, 443 West Bluff street; Recording Secretary, Bert Rule, North 3d street; Treasurer, C. H. Krieg, 443 West Bluff street.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Comerford Hall, 301 8th avenue. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York street, Jersey City, N. J.; Vice-President, Geo. Graf, 55 Bleecker street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Blaney, 31 Bank street, New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis avenue Boro. Bronx, New York City.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice-President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 839 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 442, Schenectady N. Y.—Financial Secretary, V. Bruiners, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, Geo. Fellows, 910 Lincoln avenue.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present, in Federation Hall, 2 Gilman place. President, Wm. Bradley, 72 Merrimack street; Vice-President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 44 Enman street; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main street; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody street.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets each Wednesday night at 31 Old Board Trade, Kentucky and Maryland streets. President, W. L. Webster, 25 Old Board of Trade; Vice-President, Chas. Lutz, 25 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Ernest Nessler, Room 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.; Treasurer, R. N. Harvey, 25 Old Board of Trade Bldg.

(i) No. 489, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in Labor Temple, 520 Maple avenue. President, W. F. Moore, 2715 Michigan avenue; Financial Secretary, C. E. Helms, 5965 S. Hoover street; Recording Secretary, A. R. Miller, 761 Towne avenue; Treasurer, Frank Butcher, Gen. Delivery.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Wiggins' Hall, 24 N. Broadway. President, H. Wildberger, Jr., 547 N. Railroad avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Vice-President, Wm. Parslow, 35 Cliff street, Yonkers, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, J. E. Stillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karle Miethke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—President, V. Foster; Financial Secretary, Thos. Ryan, 1639 Vincennes avenue; Recording Secretary, J. C. Herron, 1619 Park street.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 172 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month, Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 311½ 23d street. President, H. J. Aymes, Roberts Flats, 22d and Church streets; Vice-President, John L. Hermann, 1512 20th street; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th street; Recording Secretary, J. L. Tax, 3628 Avenue O; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Avenue C.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday in Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street. President, Charles J. Reed, 227 E. 118th street; Vice-President, Joseph Lawler, 160 E. 115th street; Financial Secretary, William A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th street; Recording Secretary, Paul McNally, 600 E. 182d street; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 511 E. 88th street.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice-President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Raurke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie, Ill.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Federation Hall, 104 Washington avenue, south. President, H. H. Skeldon, 4808 28th avenue, south; Vice-President, Tom Ryan, care M. J. O'Neil; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th avenue, south; Recording Secretary, Grover

Coyne, 928 Henepin avenue; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3416 Stevens avenue, south.

(a) No. 549, Ely, Nevada.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Carpenters' Hall, Aultmann and Murry streets. President, J. Dumphy, Ely, Nevada; Financial Secretary, A. Luchesi, Ely, Nev., Box 645; Recording Secretary, J. Biggeni, McGill, Nev.; Treasurer, A. Luchesi, Ely.

(b) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month at Donahue Building, State street. President, Joseph Gross, 106 6th avenue; Vice-President, Edward O'Rourke, 6th avenue; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Curtis House; Financial Secretary, William Lester, 919 Campbell avenue; Treasurer, William P. Mooney, 6 Third street.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in Ruel's Building, Merrimack Square. President, Lester G. Hall, N. Chelmsford, Mass.; Vice-President, Fred Fallon, N. Chelmsford; Financial Secretary, C. W. MacDonald, 63 Kirk street, Lowell; Recording Secretary, Joseph F. Hurley, 32 Second street; Treasurer, A. C. Robidoux, 782 Merrimack street.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Cal.—Meets Monday night in B. T. C. Hall, 19 N. Hunter street. President, L. E. Hale, 545 W. Park street; Vice-President, C. J. Franke, 1209 E. Oak street; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, E. C. Thomas, 1337 E. Lindsay street; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursday nights at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 East 14th street; Financial Secretary, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summitt avenue; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetzing, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland street; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summitt.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(a) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in B. I. C. Hall, B street. President, A. S. Moore, 63 N. F street; Financial Secretary, J. S. Jones, 52 N. F street; Recording Secretary, C. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith avenue; Treasurer, C. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith avenue.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N. S., Can.—President, W. F. Spruin; Vice-President, J. Meagher; Financial Secretary, F. Pierce, 26 Spring Garden Road; Treasurer, H. C. Low.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace, New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(a) No. 633, Marlboro, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Union Rooms, Main street. President, William J. Latham, 34 Neil street; Vice-President, J. McKernan, 22 Washington court; Financial Secretary, John Cary, 31 Gibbon street; Recording Secretary, J. McKernan, 22 Washington court; Treasurer, Harry Kendall, 38 Fairmount street.

(a) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Sanford street. President, Frank Reinert, Box 72, South Hadley, Mass.; Vice-President, Harry T. Chapin, 235 White street; Financial Secretary, George Lusk, 477 Bay street; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebble, 54 Orleans street.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Vice-President, Wm. Alliger, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, G. Radford, Box 870.

(a) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets Monday night, corner Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 N. 3rd street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell street; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, Reggie Gardner, General Delivery; Treasurer, Alonzo D. Howard, 804 S. 9th street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sundays in month at Heyl Block, I. O. O. F. Hall, Central avenue. President, W. J. Curtis, 60 Marsden street; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 184 W. Main street; Recording Secretary, Bernard Klock, 139 Maple avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzak, 96 Lake road.

(a) No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays, 315 Washington street. President, Julius Schiller, 467 Sterling place; Financial Secretary, Robt. Lavender, 165 Concord street; Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Bradley, 43 Kingston avenue; Treasurer, Wm. H. Jarvis, 157 Monitor street.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad street. President, F. A. Fry, 608½ S. China street; Financial Secretary, E. W. Lipscomb, 21 W. 7th street; Recording Secretary, P. P. Polard, 2019 Floyd avenue; Treasurer, E. W. Lipscomb, 915 Bainbridge street, S. Richmond, Va.

No. 667, Pt. Griffith, Pa.—Financial Secretary, James Brady.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

(a) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Bucher's Hall, Fifth and E. Jersey streets. President, Arthur M. Cannon, 541 Elizabeth avenue; Financial Secretary, John Hartman, 141 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin street; Treasurer, Frederic T. Colten, 814 E. Jersey street.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, Canal Zone.—Meets second Sunday and fourth Wednesday at Gatun Lodge Hall. President, W. S. Mitchell; Vice-President, J. W. Smith; Financial Secretary, A. E. Thouet; Recording Secretary, Charles J. MacNelly; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough.

No. 679, Philadelphia, Penn.—Meets every Friday evening of month at Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brouwer street. President, Gilbert Lercface, 2625 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Penn.; Vice-President, Howard Hoffman, P. O. B. 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, William Zeeh, 945 American street; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 O East Ontario street; Treasurer, William Reber, 1230 Harold street.

(a) No. 680, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Trades Council Hall, corner 3d and Main street. President, A. H. Baumfnd, 63 North Main street; Vice President,

B. Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, R. B. Mason, 342 Morris street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Rawls, 374 Military street; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(a) No. 681, Scottsbluff, Neb.—Meets first and last Saturday night of each month at W. P. Ford's residence; President, W. P. Ford, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford; Recording Secretary, A. L. Hawley, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Goakey, Scottsbluff, Neb.

(g) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Schuetzen's Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place. President, Jesse Morse, 2330 7th avenue, New York City; Vice President, Geo. B. Hausler, 35 Prospect street, Jamaica, L. I.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hove avenue; Recording Secretary, Benj. M. T. Thompson, 1349 East 137th street.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, Roslyn, Wash.; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelps street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(b) No. 695, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond sts. President, W. H. Hoecker, 3523 St. Joe avenue; Vice President, J. C. Donley, 2901 Sherman avenue; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn street; Recording Secretary, C. E. Munn, 917 Faraon street; Treasurer, Wm. Valentine, 1334 South 15th street.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at Beaver Block, South Pearl street. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice President, J. B. Marsh, 337 Washington avenue; Financial Secretary, C. S. P. Smith, 101 Clinton avenue; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, J. J. Dowling, 121 North Boulevard.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Financial Secretary, E. Lord, 381 Wash street.

(a) No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, 514½ Broadway street. President, H. L. Stout, 1701 North Grand avenue; Vice President, George Stout, 1701 North Grand avenue; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter avenue; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burhal.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Sunday of each month at Bart. Cotombo

Hall, Washington street. President, James Hanks, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, T. D. Springs, box 322, Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransan Little, Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, George Bullard, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night of each month on first floor I. O. O. F. Hall, Main and College streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street; Vice President, G. L. Fisher, Madison County Light and Power Co., Granite City, Ill.; Financial Secretary, Charles H. Hotz, Postal Telegraph, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ernest Wenner, Madison Co. Light & Power Co.; Treasurer, Edwin Littlefield, 4 St. Andrews Place.

(c) No. 704, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Socialists' Hall, 7th and Main streets. President, Fremar Orne, 35 Bennett street; Vice-President, J. Kiesel, 515 Windsor avenue; Financial Secretary, W. R. Towle, 653 Bluff street; Recording Secretary, Roy Appleby, 754 Delhi street; Treasurer, Clarence Willging, 2138 White street.

No. 706, International Falls, Minn.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Chartres, General Delivery.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

(a) No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Trades and Labor Hall, South 6th street. President, H. Roberts, 1702 E. Oak street; Vice-President, Chas. R. Ilse, East Kendred street; Financial Secretary, R. W. Cromwell, 411 5th street, south; Recording Secretary, Wm. Beiging, care City hotel; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, care Windsor hotel.

No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—President, A. P. Tricks; Vice-President, Chas. Eger; Financial Secretary, Geo. Escher, 1719 S. 12th street; Recording Secretary, Chas. Regendanz, 4664 Brown street.

(a) No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Band Hall, Pleasant street. President, Alfred J. Asher, 5 Eastern avenue; Vice-President, Edward Fredette, 9 Hampton avenue; Financial Secretary, Charles Marshall, Jr., 21 College Lane; Recording Secretary, Edward O'Neil, 24 Armory street; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit street.

(a) No. 711, Long Beach, Calif.—Financial Secretary, W. Vorhees, 1700 Norton avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

No. 712, North Adams, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Dowlin Bk., Main street. President, F. Pinkham, No. 79 Holden street, North Adams, Mass.; Vice-President, J. G. LaPoint, West Main street, North Adams, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Chas. Reynolds, No. 24 Holden street, North Adams street; Recording Secretary, Raymond Ashton, North Adams, Mass.; Treasurer, Jno. Buckley, North Adams, Mass.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 229 W. Washington street. President, J. A. Jackson, 3226 Calumet avenue; Vice-President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine avenue; Financial Secretary, Sam Hohman, 14 S. Spaulding avenue; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart street; Treasurer, Wm. H. Dettman, 1803 N. Fairfield avenue.

(a) No. 714, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 66 Main street, Charleston. President, Donald M. Hastings, 441 Ferry street, Everett, Mass.; Vice-President, Willard L. Poole, 20 Leyden street, Medford, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, 3 Nahant avenue, Revere; Recording Secretary, Alexander A. Valois, 133 Kimball avenue, Revere; Treasurer, John A. Fisher, 17 Union Park street, Boston.

No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Financial Secretary, Paul Kieselbach, 809 Madison street.